

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY PUBLISHED

BY
The New York Times
COMPANY

SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

VOL. X NO. 4

PRICE
TEN CENTS



CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON ILLUMINATED ON NIGHT OF THE GREAT PARADE, SEPT. 17, 1919.

(© International.)

Flashlights



CAPT. EDWIN H. ROBNETT.
Has had charge of children's branch
of the American Relief Administration
in Austria. (© Harris & Ewing.)



VLASTIMIL TUZAR,
New Premier of the Czechoslovak
Republic. He is of liberal tend-
encies and member of Social Dem-
ocratic Party. (© International.)



Washington residents standing in line to purchase the
3,000 grandstand seats for Pershing parade.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



A COURT-MARTIAL of more than ordinary inter-
est was recently held in Paris when a man named
Quien was placed on trial charged with having
betrayed Miss Edith Cavell to the Germans. The
horror excited by the killing of the heroic English
nurse has not faded from the minds of civilized men.
It was shown at the trial that Quien had been a pris-
oner at St. Quentin after that place had been captured
by the Germans, had been released by his captors, and
as a tool of the German military authorities had
wormed his way into the confidence of Miss Cavell by
appealing to her sympathies and then betraying her
to the Germans. Quien (shown by the arrow) was
convicted and sentenced to death. (© International.)



MOVING PICTURES BROUGHT TO HOSPITALS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE RED CROSS AND SHOWN BY A NEWLY
DEvised PORTABLE PROJECTING MACHINE WHICH ENABLES THE PATIENTS TO SEE THE PICTURES FROM THEIR BEDS.
(© American Red Cross.)

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, Vol. X., No. 4, September 25, 1919. An illustrated weekly published by The New York Times Company, Times Square,
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at the Post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and with the Post office Department of Canada as second-class matter.

What This Week's Pictures Tell

PARADE IN WASHINGTON

ON Sept. 17 in Washington the American Expeditionary Forces made their last appearance as a fighting organization. Under the leadership of General Pershing the procession traversed the route over which the Grand Army under Grant and Sherman had passed fifty-four years ago. The masses of residents who assembled along Pennsylvania Avenue to watch and cheer were augmented by many thousands from nearby points.

The procession moved from the Peace Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill, up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street and through two blocks of that main highway to where Pennsylvania Avenue begins again. At this point a great arch had been erected, an arch of triumph, and through this the troops marched into that portion of the avenue that passes the Treasury Department, the White House, and the great granite structures of the State, War, and Navy Departments. At Seventeenth Street, just beyond the White House, General Pershing left the line and walked to the White House stand, accompanied by the officers of his staff, to join the Vice President and the others of the reviewing party. The procession continued to Nineteenth Street and there the various organizations separated, some to entrain for new destinations and others to return to their temporary camps in and near the city.

What seemed to be a frenzy of enthusiasm seized the spectators along the route of the procession as General Pershing came in sight, immediately behind the usual mounted police guard. All along Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street his progress was marked by continuous cheering that became one mighty roar.

DEATH OF ANDREEFF

THE Russian author, Leonid Andreeff, died suddenly Friday at Mustamäki, Finland, according to the Hufvudstadsbladet. He suffered from an attack of heart disease following a Bolshevik raid in which a bomb was dropped near his home.

Andreeff was well known as an author of the Maxim Gorky school. In addition to political subjects he wrote several sketches for stage presentation. During the war he was a constant contributor to periodicals and newspapers. Just before Russia withdrew from the war he wrote an article in the Russkii Volia, a Russian newspaper, deploring the action of the Russian soldiers in fraternizing with the Germans. Later he urged the Russian people not to lose faith in the revolution, declaring that the foes of young liberty would be crushed.

BOSTON POLICE STRIKE

THE strike of the Boston police, the first of the kind in the history of this country, was marked by riot and disorder that for a time threatened to put the city wholly in the grip of the forces of anarchy.

In Scollay Square, in the heart of the city, some of the worst outbreaks occurred. Before the cavalry and infantry had succeeded in clearing the square an unidentified man had been killed and a regular policeman, a volunteer policeman, three State guardsmen, and a woman had been injured and taken to a hospital. The woman was shot in the arm. Most of the men were hit on the head by flying missiles, mostly bottles.

When the first of the State Guard forces went on duty a troop of cavalry was sent to this danger point, but the mob steadily increased in size and attacked a police officer. Before the cavalry, who charged with drawn sabres, could rescue him and scatter the crowd the officer had been hurled to the ground and was senseless. At the same time shots rang out and the troopers found a man lying dead and a woman wounded. The cavalry called for reinforcements as the mob surged back, and 200 infantrymen were hurried to the square.

With steel-helmeted cavalymen clattering through the streets and frequently taking to the sidewalks to break up all suspicious gatherings and infantry being rushed to and from the downtown police stations, the city had the appear-

ance of an armed camp. In most sections the weapons of the guardsmen seemed to hold the crowds in check, and there was little attempt to start again the window smashing and store looting that marked the outbreak the preceding night. "Keep everybody moving" was the order issued to the troops, and they carried it out to the letter.

Never before since the days of draft riots had Boston witnessed such a scene. Banks and business offices were fully lighted and inside guards sat with rifles and automatics clasped in their hands. In every police station there was a machine gun ready to be whirled away in an automobile to any place that it would be needed. At the various armories reserve companies of the State Guard motor squads armed with riot guns and rapid-firers were in readiness to answer the call.

In many of the downtown stores windows were barricaded with lumber to prevent a repetition of the looting of the night before. The Fire Department was kept on the jump with alarm after alarm, the majority of them being false.

The situation was finally gotten under control and the city became quiet. A new police force is being recruited and the authorities have firmly refused to reinstate the strikers.

BULLITT'S TESTIMONY

A SENSATION was created in Washington by the testimony of William C. Bullitt before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, revealing alleged differences between Secretary of State Lansing and the President on certain provisions of the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Bullitt was attached for a time to the Intelligence Division of the American Peace Commission and was sent to Russia on a special mission by Mr. Lansing and Colonel House.

He read his version of Mr. Lansing's views from a memorandum which he told the committee he had dictated to a stenographer immediately following a conversation with Mr. Lansing in Paris on May 19. After saying in answer to questions, "It is no secret that Mr. Lansing, General Bliss, and Henry White objected very vigorously to numerous provisions of the treaty," Mr. Bullitt continued:

"Mr. Lansing said that he considered many parts of the treaty thoroughly bad, particularly those dealing with Shantung and the League of Nations. He said:

"I consider that the League of Nations at present is entirely useless. The great powers have simply gone ahead and arranged the world to suit themselves. England and France in particular have gotten out of the treaty everything that they wanted, and the League of Nations can do nothing to alter any of the unjust clauses of the treaty except by unanimous consent of the members of the League, and the great powers will never give their consent to changes in the interests of weaker peoples."

"We then talked about the possibility of ratification by the Senate. Mr. Lansing said:

"I believe that if the Senate could only understand what this treaty means, and if the American people could really understand, it would unquestionably be defeated, but I wonder if they ever will understand what it lets them in for?"

"He expressed the opinion that Mr. Knox would probably really understand the treaty and that Mr. Lodge would; but that Mr. Lodge's position would become purely political, and therefore ineffective. He thought, however, that Mr. Knox might instruct America in the real meaning of it."

"I have no comment to make," was the reply of Secretary of State Lansing, when the substance of William C. Bullitt's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was read to him. Mr. Lansing's reply to all inquiries on the subject was the same.

SIMS AND BENSON HONORED

PERMANENT rank of Admiral in the United States Navy, previously given only to three men—Farragut, Porter, and Dewey—is conferred upon Admirals William S. Sims and William S. Benson by a bill which passed the House Sept. 8 by a vote of 244 to 7. The Senate is expected to accept the

bill, as no opposition exists there against honoring the two men who displayed conspicuous service in the great war.

The House accepted the bill after a brief debate and speeches praising the work of the two Admirals by Representatives Peters, Maine; Hicks, New York; Butler, Pennsylvania, and Dewalt, Pennsylvania. Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said that he had followed the upbuilding of the navy and that through the efforts of himself and other Republicans the navy had been brought to the present perfection. Mr. Butler said that these two men had done as much as any other officers to bring the navy to its present position.

"The American Navy, after the naval experts of other nations had said that the task was impossible, laid the mine barrage across the North Sea and made effective submarine warfare impossible," said Mr. Butler.

"These two men were responsible for that idea, which cost the American Government \$46,000,000 and contribute greatly to bringing the war to a quick end. Admiral Benson and his advisers here worked out the idea—such an idea as had been considered impossible by the English Navy. This thing alone did more than anything else to show that the men in the United States Navy are ready for anything. Too much cannot be said about the work of the American Navy and the leadership displayed by Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson, and I am proud to be able to say that our navy did most effective work, which will not be fully told until the history of this war is written."

THE BURLESON INVESTIGATION

DEMOCRATS and Republicans combined on Sept. 12 in the first step in the proposed investigation to determine whether impeachment proceedings should be brought against Postmaster General Burleson because of alleged violations of civil service regulations.

Mr. Lehlbach, who is Chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, said that Mr. Burleson had refused to accept the recommendations of the commission in 200 cases throughout the country; that there were ten such cases in New Jersey alone; that Mr. Burleson refused to make appointments when they did not suit him politically and that he had kept his desired temporary appointees in office as long as eighteen months after the commission had made other recommendations for permanent officials. He mentioned cases in Newark and Boston as examples.

"The Postmaster General himself," continued Mr. Lehlbach, "admits that he has no jurisdiction to revise the ratings made by the Civil Service Commission and that the order to submit for appointment the highest man on the list is mandatory."

"The Postmaster General is considering a vacancy in the Post Office at Newark, N. J. The commission certified a list of eligibles on Feb. 17, 1918. From that time to this, although the order is plain, the Postmaster General has refused to submit the name of the highest man on the list, F. J. Bock, for appointment, but is keeping in office as a temporary appointee John F. Sinnott, Jr., the fourth man on the list. There is no question as to the eligibility of Mr. Bock, because he served a whole term as Postmaster under the Administration of President Taft and for a short time under the Wilson Administration."

"NEUROPE" STAMPS

THE new postage stamps shown in this issue are intensely interesting and instructive as showing the phases of feeling existing among the various nations.

It is edifying to study what has become of the newly liberated races which have been freed from the tyranny of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns. In the south, the Yugoslavs are creating a greater Serbia out the Slav provinces of Austria and Hungary, notably Carniole, Croatia, and Slavonia. The Ljubljana issue of stamps for Carniole are quaint and original, showing a nude

young giant who has just broken his fetters; the first stamps for Croatia show a caryatid of victory, and a Slav sailor upholding the Yugoslav flag, inscribed "S. H. S." These mystic initials have been overprinted on numerous issues of Hungarian stamps captured by the Yugoslavs, and they stand for Serbia, Hrvatska (i. e., the native name for Croatia), and Slavonia. Serbia herself has issued new stamps bearing a double-portrait design; one profile is that of King Peter of Serbia, and the other is of his son Alexander, who is the prospective King of the new united kingdom of Jugos'avia. In due course all three issues for Carniole, Croatia, and Serbia will give place to a uniform series of stamps throughout Jugos'avia.

Poland has stamps of her own design and manufacture, and on these we get a very interesting addition to the postage-stamp portrait gallery in the readily recognizable profile of M. Paderewski, who is President of the Council of Ministers. Other portraits on the new Polish stamps are of M. Trompczanski, President of the Parliament, and M. Pilsudski, President of the new Republic. The stamps with the large eagle in the design were issued by the Poles to commemorate the reopening of the Cracow Parliament.

Stamps to celebrate peace have been issued by various allied and neutral nations. Curiously enough, the first of them came from Japan, where they were issued on July 1, and they arrived by the mail which reached England on Aug. 4, the fifth anniversary of the war. The designs are characteristically Japanese, and each shows the Dove of Peace. Switzerland has also issued three very effective "Peace" stamps, including one which is eminently successful in its miniature treatment of Peace extending the olive branch.

FRYATT'S SHIP RAISED.

THE salving of the Brussels, Captain Fryatt's ship, recalls one of the tragedies of the war that created intense indignation in England and received the stern reprobation of neutral countries.

Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the Great Eastern Railway's steamer Brussels, which was captured by German warships on June 23, 1916, and taken to Zeebrugge, was tried by German court-martial at Bruges, Thursday, July 27, condemned to death by shooting, and executed that afternoon. The charge against him was that of attempting to ram the German submarine U-33. At Zeebrugge, when the prisoners were searched, a watch was found on the person of Captain Fryatt, which had been presented to him by the Mayor of Harwich in a public demonstration in honor of this act. The inscription on the watch showed that it was presented to him on account of his successful escape with his steamer from a submarine which he attempted to ram when called upon to surrender. The German authorities, having established his identity by this watch, imprisoned him at Bruges, while the other prisoners were sent to Ruhleben. His trial was brief and ended in his summary execution as a "franc-tireur."

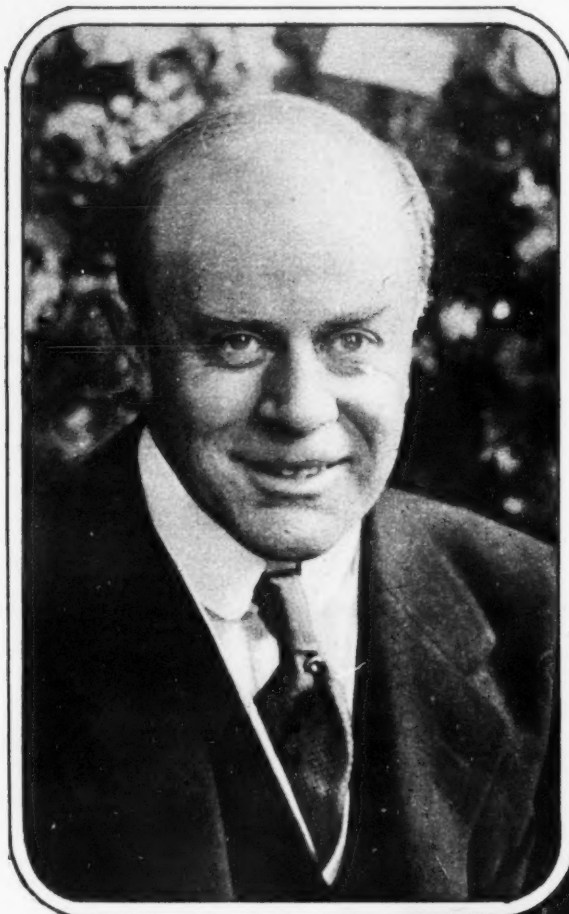
Naval experts in the United States hold that Captain Fryatt was entitled to be regarded as a prisoner of war and that decisions in American courts upheld his act as an act of a belligerent.

The German Admiralty admit in their Appendix to the Naval Prize Regulations, June 22, 1914, and published Aug. 3, 1914, that the crew of an armed enemy merchant vessel are to be treated as prisoners of war if they resist capture. Thus, if Captain Fryatt's vessel had been armed, had resisted capture, and had later been captured, he would have been treated as a prisoner of war.

The body of Captain Fryatt was exhumed and taken to Dover July 7, 1919, on board a British destroyer, escorted by vessels of the Dover patrol.

The casket, on a gun carriage, was drawn solemnly from the destroyer to the railway station, accompanied by a naval escort and representatives of the civil authorities. It was placed in the station under a military guard for the night. It was taken by train on July 8 to London, where national memorial services, attended by many notable persons, were held at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Prominent Officials and Significant Events in the

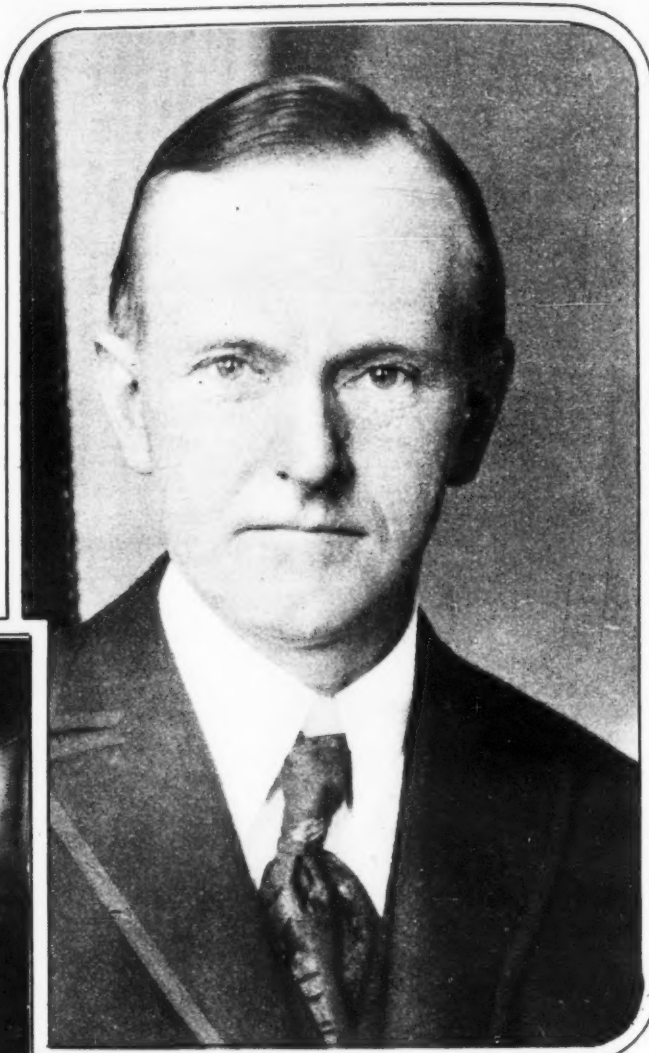


ANDREW J. PETERS,
Mayor of Boston, who appealed to the Governor of Massachusetts for State troops to quell the disorders resulting from police strike in that city.
(© International.)

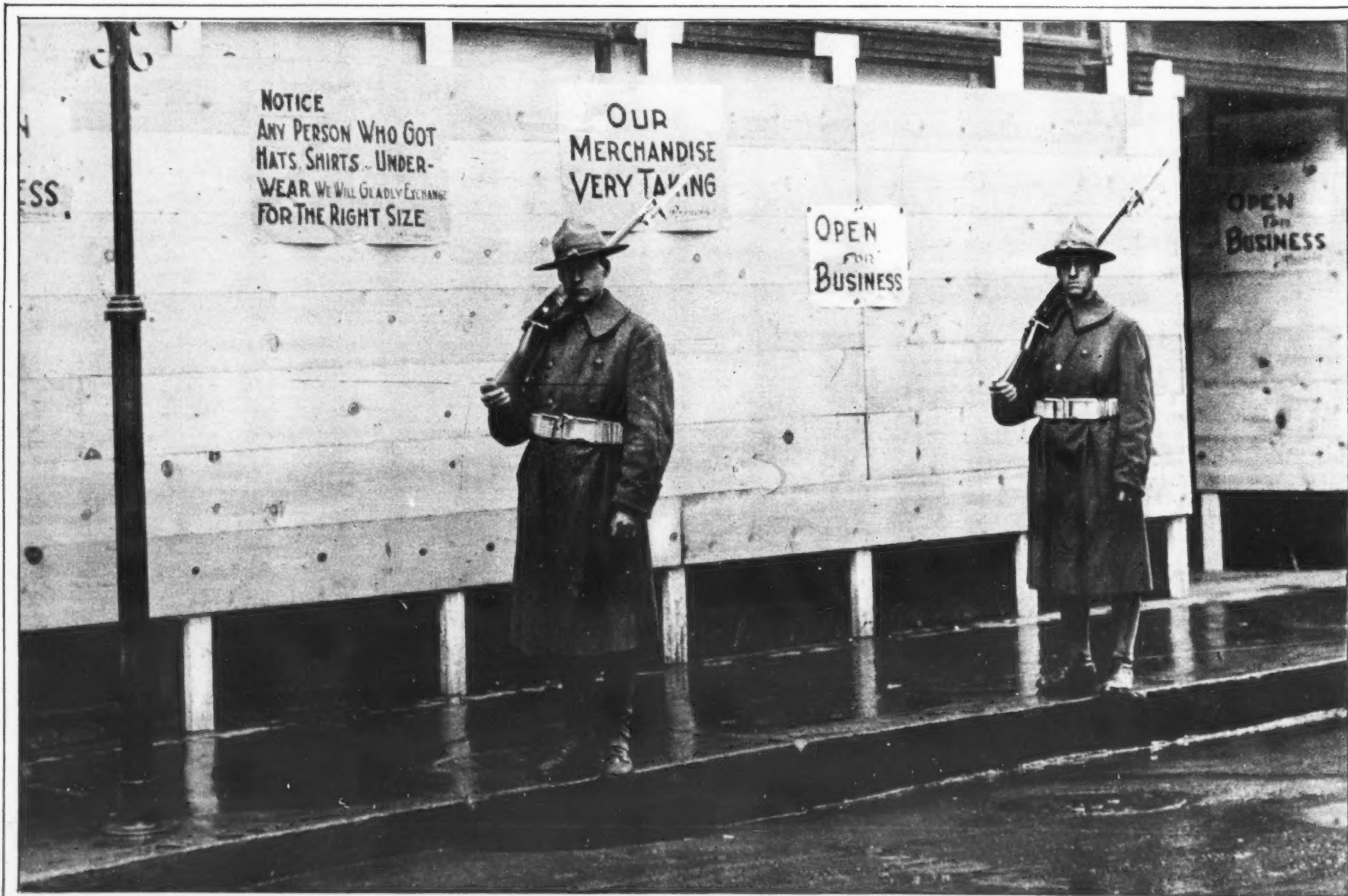
THE Boston police strike was ominous not only for the safety of that city, but for the possible results to the whole social structure, if the contagion should spread to the other cities of the country. The trouble arose from the formation of a union by the police, which applied for and received admission into the American Federation of Labor. The activities of nineteen members of the force in this direction led to their indefinite suspension, and this was followed by a police strike which was participated in by the great majority of the force. The strike was the signal for the uprising of the worst elements of the underworld, and for several days Boston was in the grip of terrorism. Men were robbed, women assaulted, and shops looted. The prompt intervention of the Governor, who sent two regiments of State troops, restored order, but several lives were lost and many were injured. President Wilson, in a telegram, declared that the strike was a "crime against civilization."



EDWIN N. CURTIS,
Police Commissioner of Boston, whose indefinite suspension of nineteen policemen was the occasion of the strike that has convulsed the city.
(© International.)



CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Governor of Massachusetts, who ordered out two regiments of State troops to patrol the streets of Boston and quell the disorders that followed the calling of the strike of the city police.
(© International.)



ONE OF THE HUMORS OF THE STRIKE IS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS PICTURE, SHOWING PLACARDS POSTED IN FRONT OF ONE OF THE HABERDASHER SHOPS THAT HAD BEEN LOOTED BY A MOB.
(© International.)

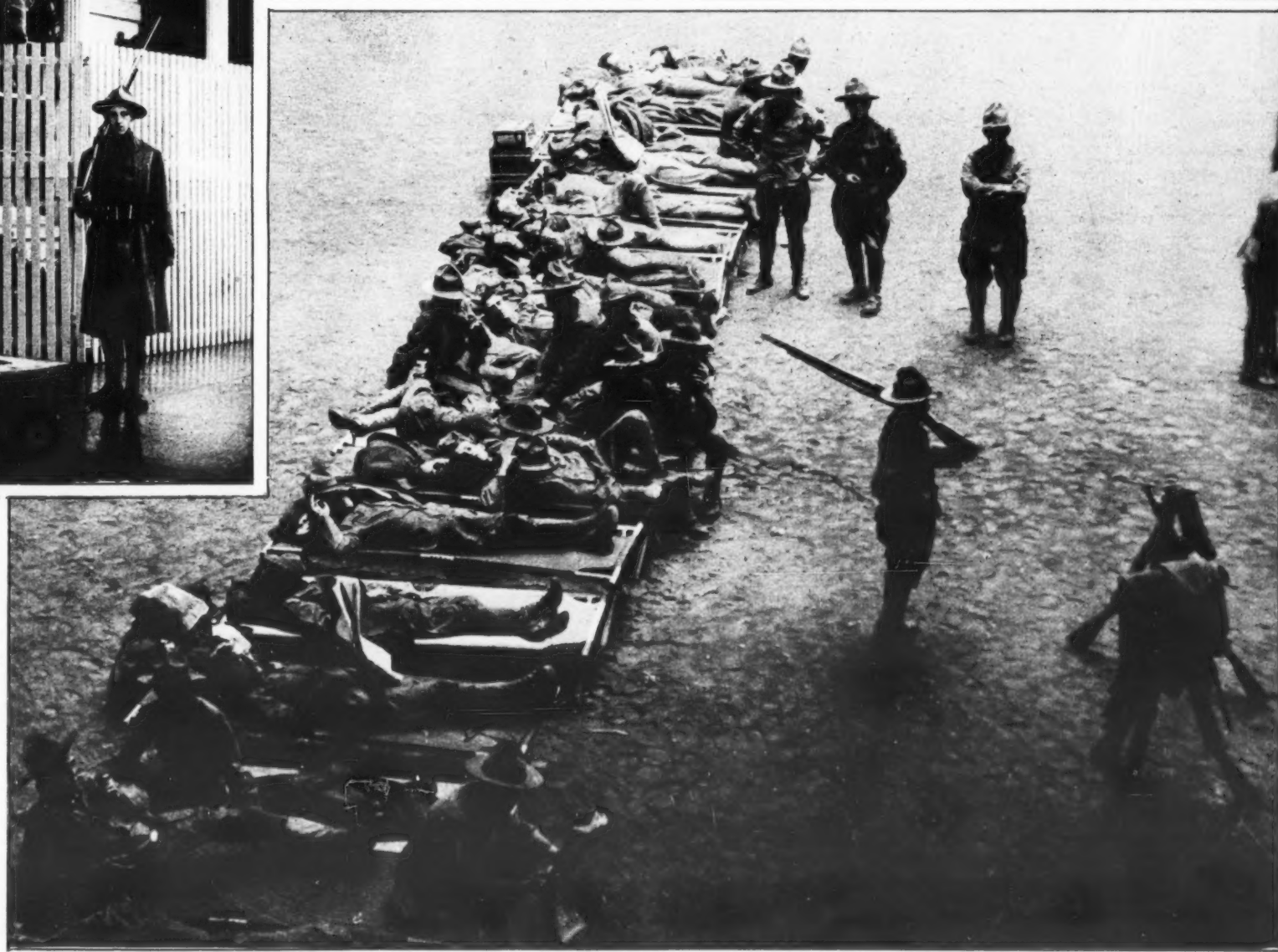
Boston Police Strike, First of Its Kind in America



Detachment of State troops drawn up in one of the riotous sections of Boston after the police had struck. The prompt action of the Governor in furnishing the troops requested by the Mayor was the only thing that prevented Boston being given over to loot and rapine by the lawless elements of the city. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

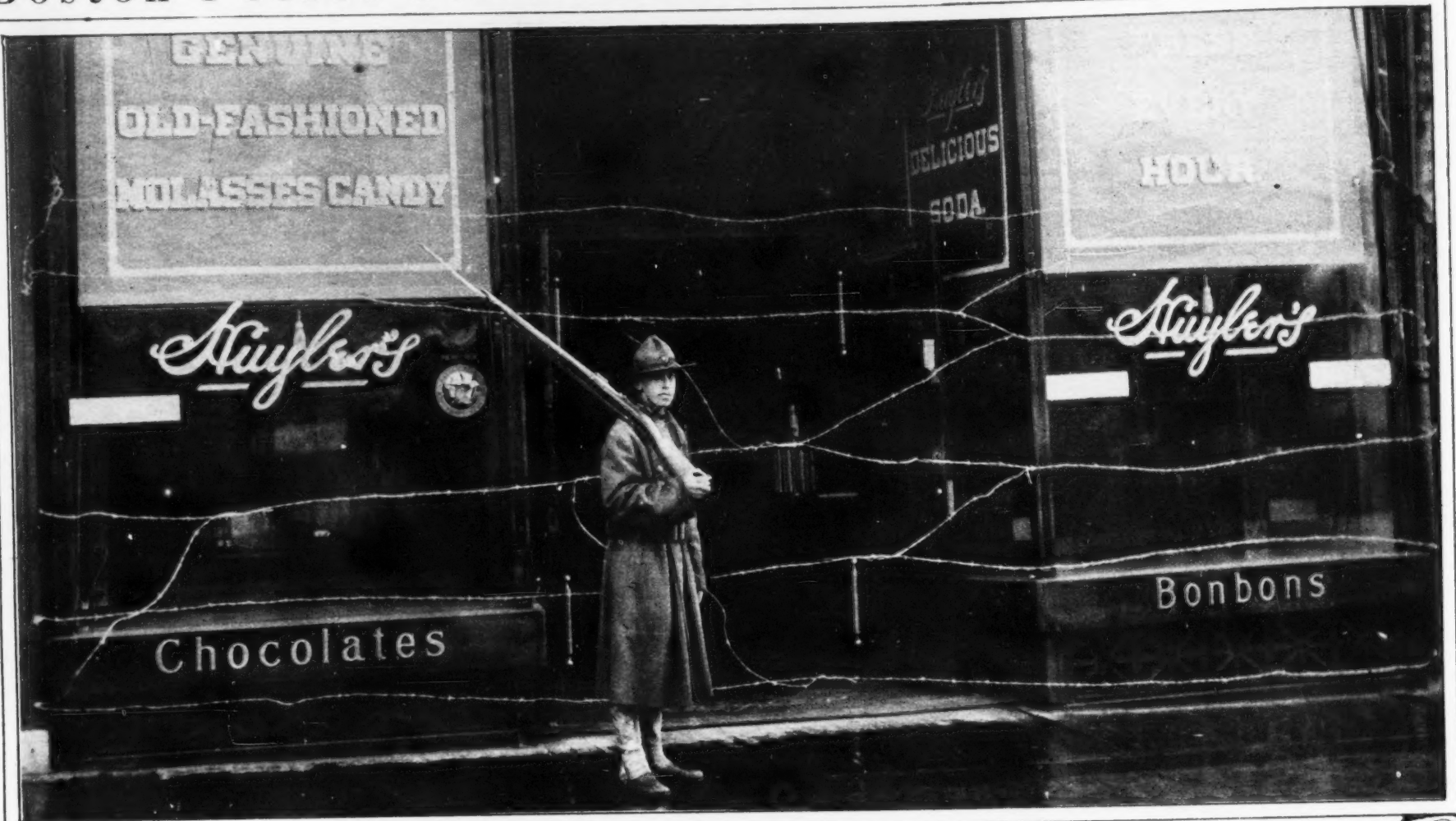


Armed guards posted before one of the Boston banks ready to repel attack from the underworld elements not only of the city but of other cities who flocked to Boston in crowds when the police strike went into effect. (© International.)



STATE MILITIAMEN RESTING IN THEIR ARMORY AFTER A NIGHT OF RIOT CALLS. THEIR WORK WAS ARDUOUS, AS OUTRAGES AND ROBBERIES WERE FREQUENT ON THE NIGHTS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE POLICE STRIKE. (© International.)

Boston Police Strike That Has Stirred the Nation



LARGE CANDY STORE IN BOSTON, BEFORE WHICH BARBED WIRE HAS BEEN DRAWN AND AN ARMED GUARD STATIONED TO PROTECT IT FROM THE LOOTERS WHO WERE TERRORIZING THE CITY.

(© International.)



Rounding up the crooked crap shooters who made a rendezvous of Boston Common during the strike, and who are here shown being taken with their hands upraised to the police station.

The 7,000 State guardsmen who patrolled Boston streets during the police strike were ready to shoot and did shoot when necessary. The order of "hands up!" has here met with a quick response.

(© Keystone View Co.)

History Told in Postage Stamps of Europe and Asia



STAMPS ISSUED BY IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR DESIGNED TO FOSTER MARTIAL SPIRIT AND CONFIDENCE.



STAMPS THAT CELEBRATED THE COMING OF PEACE. LEFT TO RIGHT, SIAMESE VICTORY STAMP, TURKISH STAMP TO COMMEMORATE SIGNING OF ARMISTICE. THE REMAINING THREE ARE SWISS STAMPS OF UNUSUAL ARTISTIC DESIGN AND COLORING.



STAMPS OF NEW REPUBLIC OF POLAND WITH PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENTS TROMPCZYNSKI AND PILSUDSKI AND PREMIER PADEREWSKI.



SERBIAN STAMP ISSUED WHEN SERBIA WAS WINNING VICTORIES IN 1914 SHOWS KING PETER ON BATTLEFIELD.

Newfoundland honors her sons by using names of battles they fought.



LEFT TO RIGHT, TWO TURKISH STAMPS SURPRINTED TO INDICATE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF MESOPOTAMIA. NEXT TWO ARE STAMPS OF TOGOLAND AND THE CAMEROONS, INDICATING OCCUPATION BY ALLIED MANDATARIES.



Stamps issued by Japan to celebrate victory.



STAMPS OF NEW STATES CREATED FROM AUSTRIAN MONARCHY. LEFT TO RIGHT, JUGOSLAVIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Below is a set of German stamps showing phases of national events. Left to right, the first is a German stamp surprinted for use in occupied Belgium; next, a Rumanian stamp similarly surprinted by Germany; three, four, and five were issued to commemorate the gathering of the Weimar Assembly; six and seven are new Bavarian stamps bearing name of "Free State" and "People's State"; and last is the old imperial stamp with five pfennigs added for aiding disabled soldiers.



SET OF STAMPS OF THE NEW STATE OF UKRAINE, SHOWING PEASANT, CERES, AND NATIONAL EMBLEM OF NEW STATE. LAST IS A BOLSHEVIST STAMP ISSUED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.

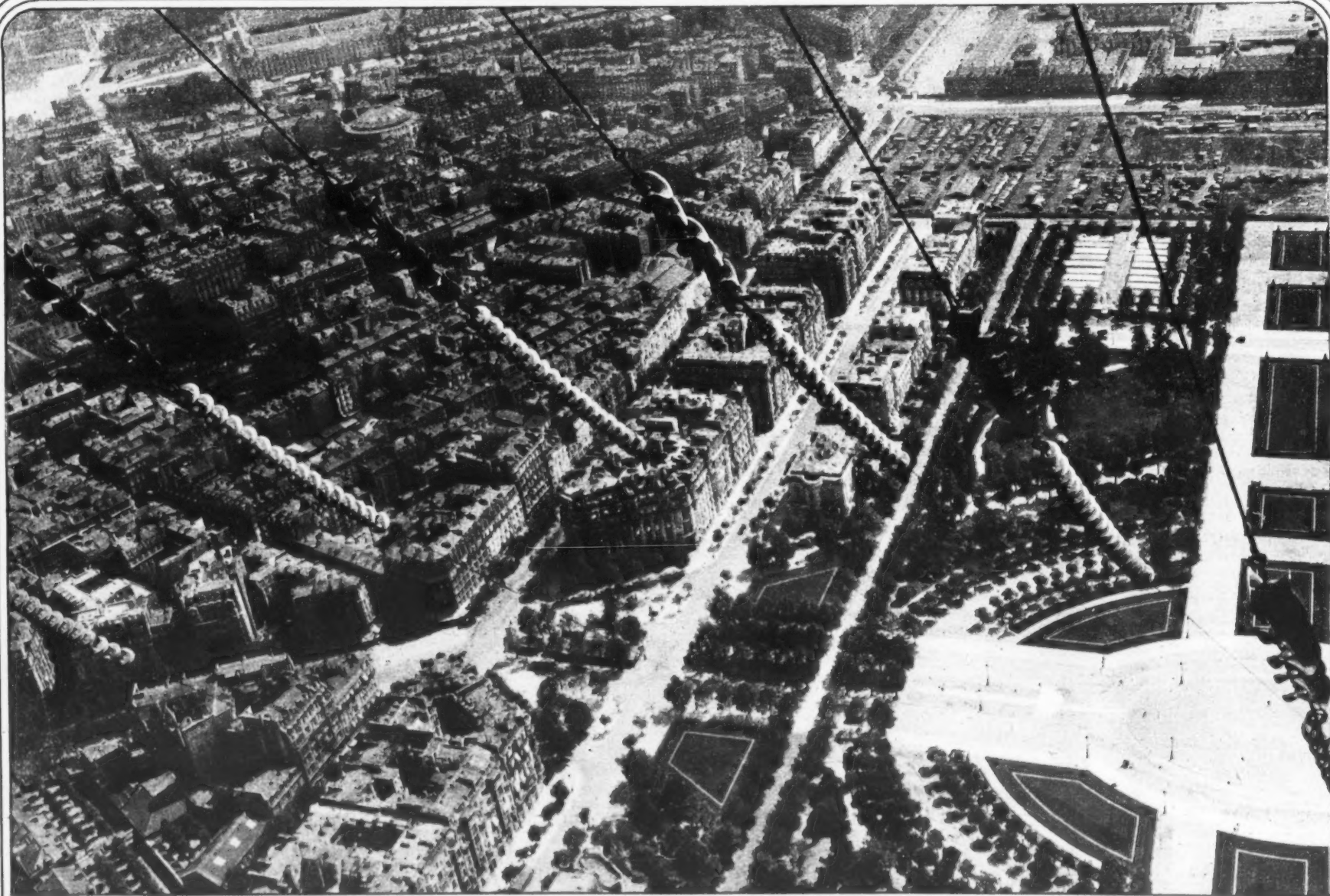
(Stamps supplied by courtesy of Metropolitan Stamp Company, New York.)

Paris and the Towering Structure That Dominates It



THE EIFFEL TOWER, HIGHEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD, AS IT LOOKS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE BEAUTIFUL CITY ON THE SEINE SPREAD AT ITS FOOT.

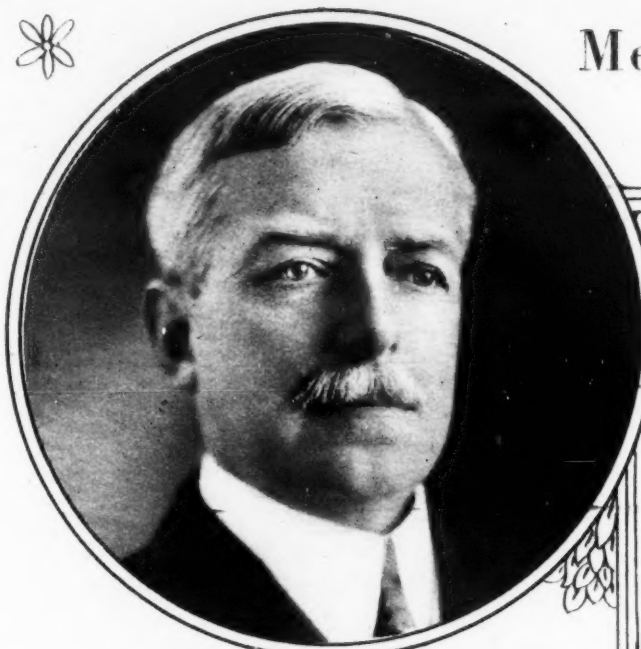
(© International.)



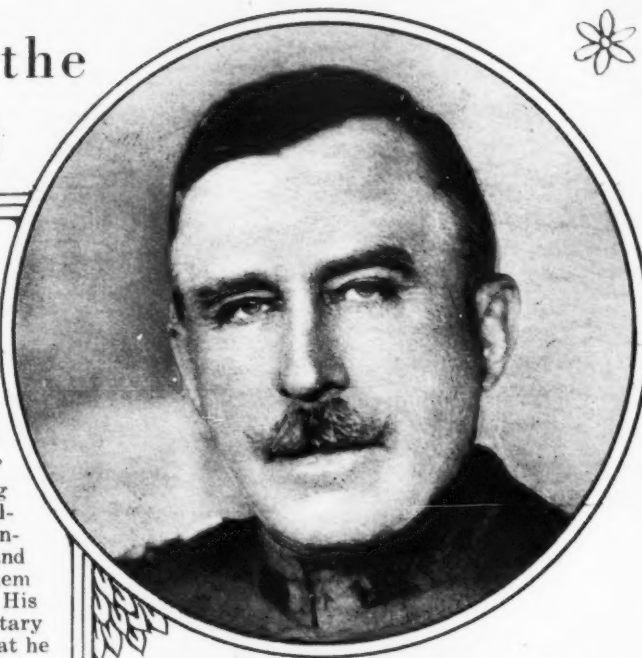
PARIS VIEWED FROM THE TOP OF THE EIFFEL TOWER, 984 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH. THE TOWER, WHICH SERVED AS A WIRELESS STATION DURING THE WAR, HAS AGAIN BEEN THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

(© International.)

Men Prominent in the National Capital

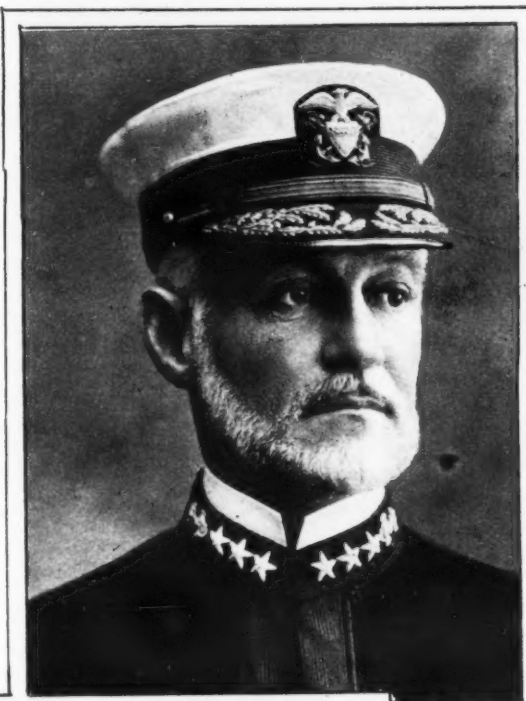


ROBERT LANSING, U. S. Secretary of State, whose reported differences with the President on certain features of the Peace Treaty have stirred official circles in Washington. He is at present on a vacation in Northern New York.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



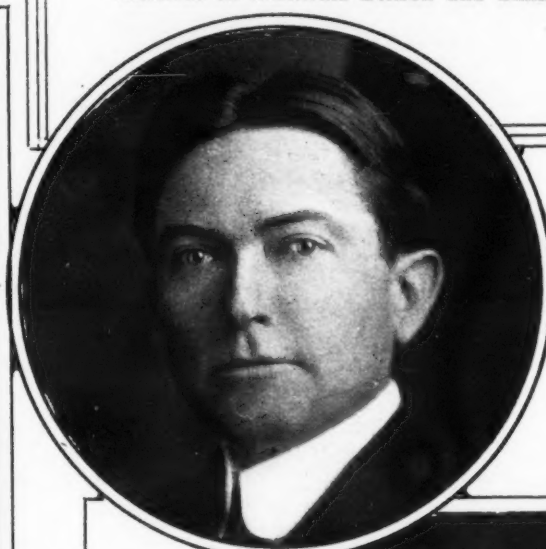
MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, who recently testified before a Congressional Committee that he believed a standing army of 250,000 men would be sufficient. This is about half the number thought to be necessary by the War Department.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

A CONSIDERABLE sensation was caused in Washington on Sept. 12, when, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, William C. Bullitt, lately attached to the American Peace Commission, declared that Secretary of State Lansing, while a member of the Commission in Paris condemned many parts of the Peace Treaty as "thoroughly bad," particularly those dealing with Shantung and the League of Nations. Mr. Bullitt alleged that the Secretary said that if the Senate and the American people could understand what the treaty meant and "what it lets them in for," it would unquestionably be defeated. His statements were submitted later to the Secretary who neither affirmed nor denied, but said that he would not dignify them by reply. By a vote of 247 to 22 a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives on Sept. 12 to inquire into charges that Postmaster General Burleson had violated the Presidential order of March 31, 1917, providing that all Postmaster appointments should be made on the highest ratings of the Civil Service Commission, if the character of the highest eligible is good. The House voted to confer the rank of permanent Admiral on Admirals Benson and Sims.



ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS.

It is proposed that he be given the rank of permanent Admiral in recognition of his eminent services in the war.



CHARLES M. GALLOWAY, recently resigned from the U. S. Civil Service Commission. He is at odds with Postmaster General Burleson.



HIRAM W. JOHNSON, Progressive Republican Senator from California now touring the country in opposition to ratification of Peace Treaty in its present form.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON, chief of naval operations in North Sea, upon whom it is proposed to confer rank of permanent Admiral.



WILLIAM C. BULLITT, whose testimony before Senate Committee regarding Secretary Lansing's views on the treaty created a sensation.

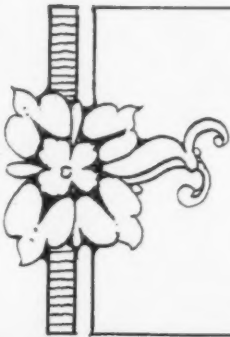


ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON, U. S. Postmaster General, centre of spirited controversy regarding his attitude toward Civil Service regulations.



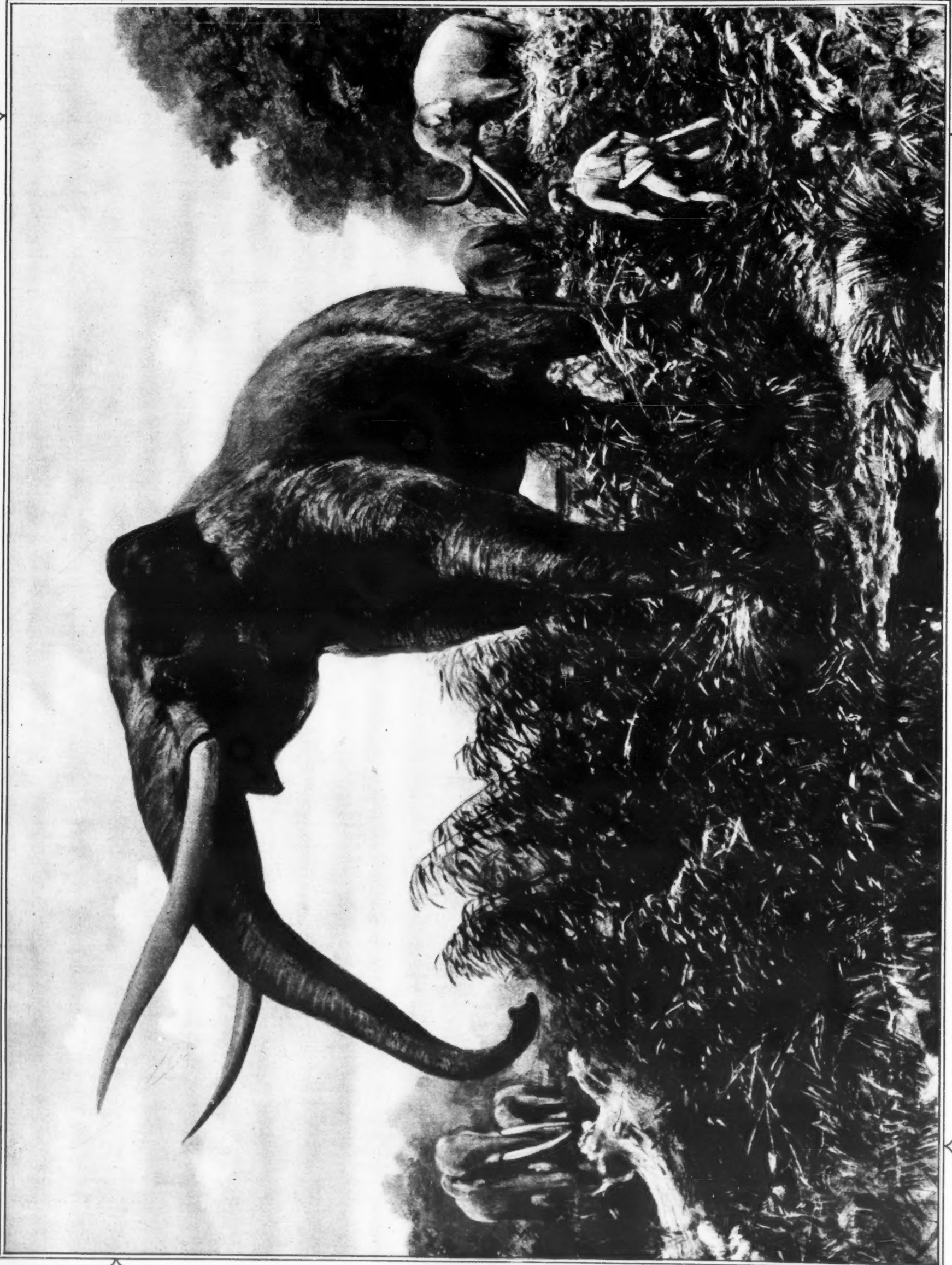
ATLEE POMERENE, Democratic Senator from Ohio, recently mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate.

Huge Elephant of Type That Once Roamed Over England



THE fossil remains of an elephant such as here pictured were discovered in 1913 near Chatham, England, in clay that dated back to the dawn of the Pleistocene epoch some 400,000 years ago. This specimen shows that in life the enormous brute was 15 feet high and that his tusks extended almost straight before him to a length of 9 feet. It is evident that at that time England would have been a paradise for those who loved to hunt big game. For the sake of comparison the artist has pictured standing beside the elephant the type of man, five feet high, that is thought to have been contemporaneous with the great animal. At the time this brute roamed the forests and jungles, England was not separated from the continent. Contemporaneous species of red deer, wild boars, and spotted hyenas are also in evidence in the picture. The remains of the elephant have just been removed and are being mounted for exhibition in a museum.

(From a drawing by A. Foster in Illustrated London News.)



Philadelphia Outpouring to Greet Gen. Pershing



GENERAL PERSHING AT SALUTE IN FRONT OF THE OLD LIBERTY BELL IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, WHICH HE SAID REPRESENTED THE SAME PRINCIPLE FOR WHICH HIS TROOPS HAD FOUGHT IN THE RECENT WAR.

(© International.)

The eagerness of Philadelphia to pay honor to the leader of America's victorious armies is evidenced by this vast throng that awaited his appearance at the Union League Club Sept. 12, 1919.

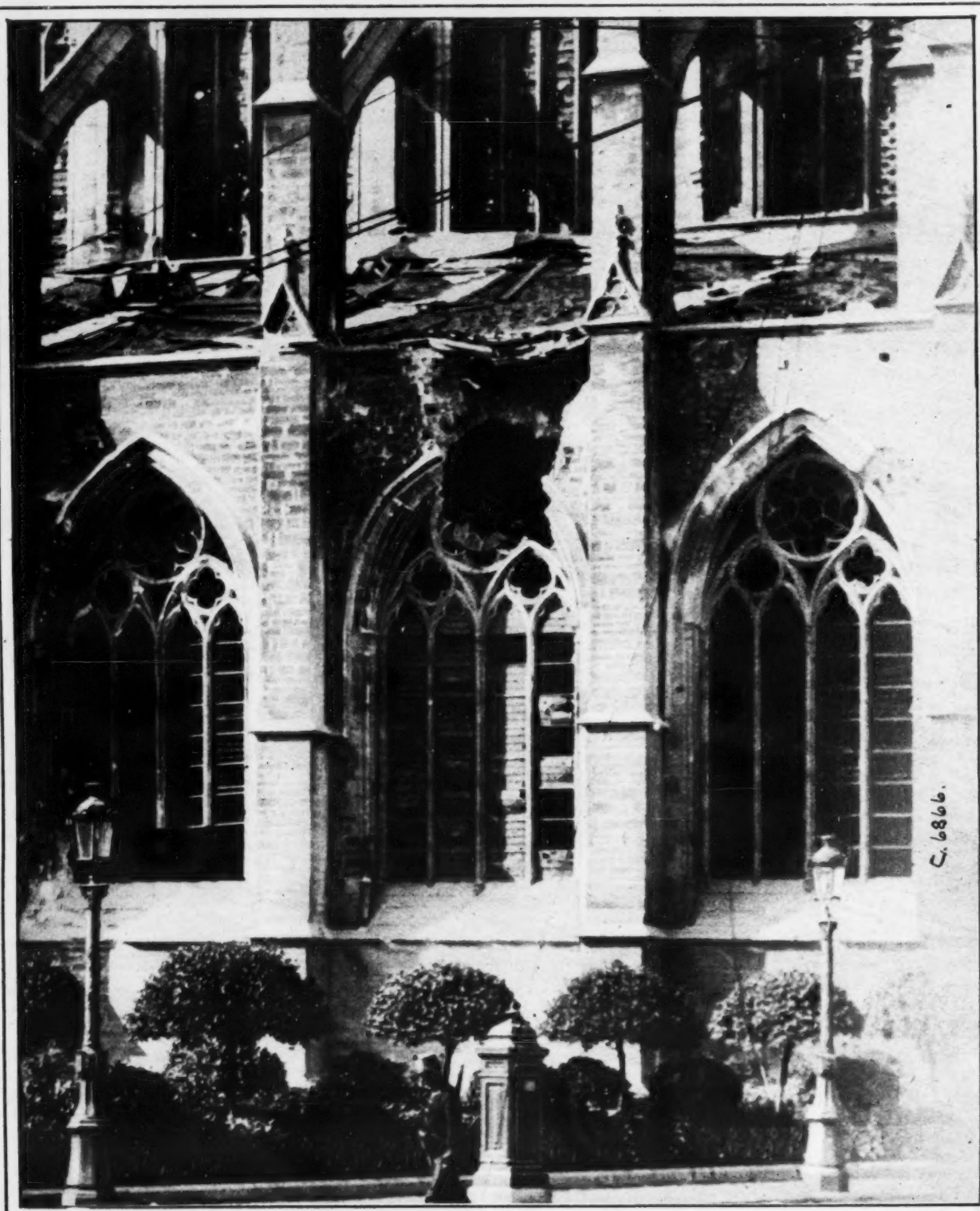
(© Ledger Photo Service.)



The General, accompanied by Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, leaving Independence Hall after he had addressed the thousands in Independence Square who had gathered to welcome him.

(© International.)

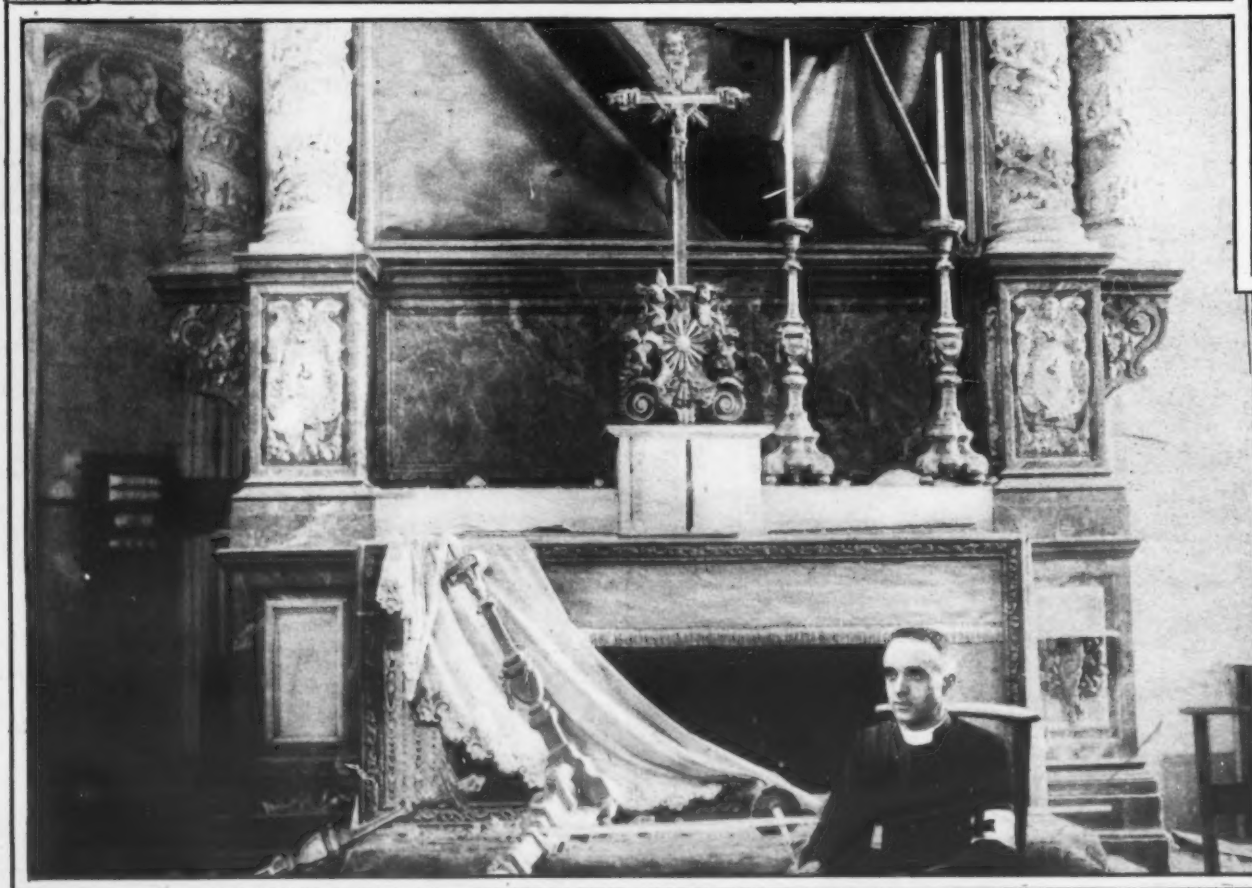
Cardinal Mercier, Lion-hearted Primate of Belgium, Now Visits



CATHEDRAL OF MALINES, BELGIUM, SHOWING EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT SUFFERED WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED BELGIUM IN 1914. (© International.)



CARDINAL MERCIER AND CARDINAL GIBBONS 11 AT THE HOME OF THE LATTER (© International)



THE SHATTERED ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MALINES AFTER ITS DESECRATION BY GERMAN ARTILLERY. THE ALTAR CLOTH HAS BEEN TORN AWAY, AND THE PICTURE ABOVE HAS BEEN IRREPARABLY DAMAGED. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



PEASANTS AT MALINES, BELGIUM, THE PREPARING TO FLEE WHEN THE GERMAN THE TOWN

Visiting America



INAL GIBBONS, PHOTOGRAPHED TOGETHER ON SEPT.
HE LATTER IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

(© International.)



NIUM, THE EPISCOPAL SEAT OF THE CARDINAL,
THE GERMAN INVADERS WERE APPROACHING
THE TOWN.

(© International.)



STATE ROOM OF CARDINAL MERCIER, WHICH HE HAD TRANS-
FORMED INTO A RED CROSS WARD, SHATTERED BY GERMAN
SHELLS.

(© International.)

From Besnard's great painting symbolizing the heroic Cardinal Mercier protesting against the German aggressions in Belgium. He holds the pages on which atrocities are recorded, and, standing under the shadow of the Cross, offers to the world his indictment of the oppressors of his people.



President Poincare of France Visiting Recovered Alsace

DURING the month of August President Poincare of France made a tour of the redeemed province of Alsace, now thoroughly organized under French administration. Wherever he went he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and demonstrations that rivaled in fervor the reception accorded the victorious French armies when they marched into Metz and Strasbourg shortly after the conclusion of the armistice. His greeting justified the statement that this itself was a "sufficient plebiscite." Among the many places he visited was the castle of Hohkoenigsberg, which has a history of its own not only in the political realm but in the domain of art. Its historical interest arose from the statement made there by the German Emperor to the Governor of the castle on his visit there in 1908 that the French and English Governments were trying to encircle him, but that he would break their chains with his sword and that the whole matter would be settled in Paris. On that occasion, the Emperor, following the bent that he had exhibited throughout his career, had the guard dressed in the costumes of the old "Burgwacht" and tried in all details of the ceremony to revive the customs of mediaeval times. But the special interest of Hohkoenigsberg to lovers of art lies in the changes that the Emperor sought to introduce in the architecture of the castle. Following his direction, his Court architect changed one of the graceful towers in such a way that it was wholly out of harmony with the rest of the structure. The French were indignant at what they called the desecration of art, and the French press at the time was filled with ironic gibes at the imperial taste. It has not yet been determined whether the castle will be restored to its original form or left as a monument to the Kaiser's desire to rule in art as well in affairs of state.

President Poincare, with military and civilian members of his staff, visiting the old castle at Hohkoenigsberg in Alsace, the recovery of which by the French is a matter of peculiar gratification to that nation. (© Keystone View Co.)



VISIT OF THE KAISER TO HOHKOENIGSBERG IN 1908, WHEN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT WAS AT THE HEIGHT OF ITS POWER. GREAT POMP AND CEREMONY WERE OBSERVED AND THE GUARD WAS DRESSED IN MEDIAEVAL COSTUMES. (© Keystone View Co.)



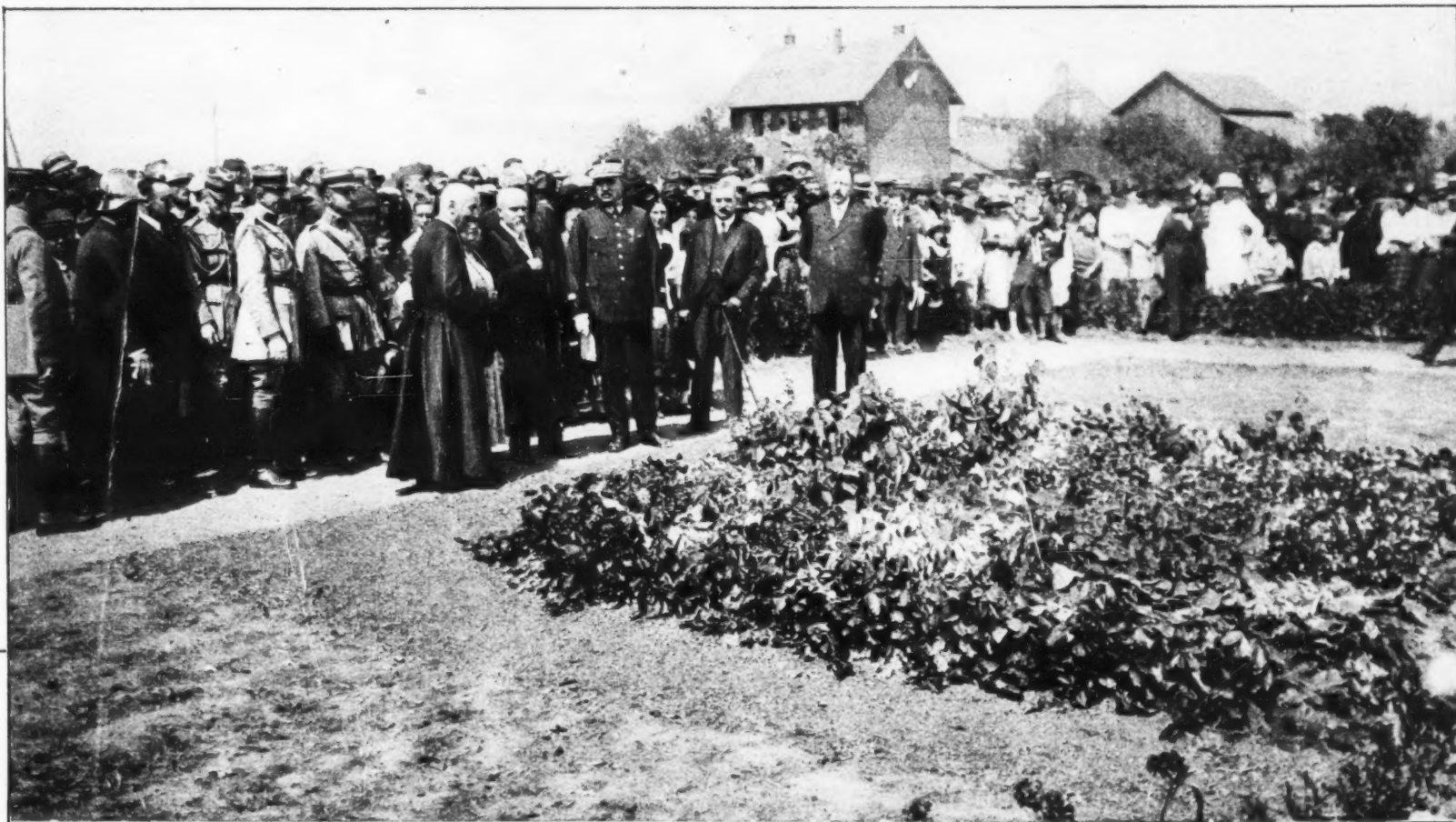
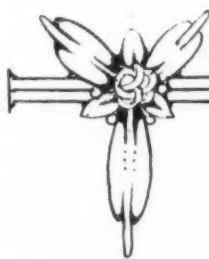
President Poincare making an address to a bevy of pretty girls in Lorraine dressed in their national costumes and bearing bouquets of flowers. The houses are festooned with wreaths and gayly decorated with the Tricolor.

(© International.)



The President and clergy of Bourtzwiller, in Alsace, gathered before the graves of civilians who had been shot by the Germans in 1914. Their treatment of the inhabitants at the beginning of the war rivaled in harshness that given to the people of France and Belgium.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



While the "Marseillaise" was sung by young girls and school children, the Mayor of Thann presented, on a cushion, to his fellow-citizens the Croix de Guerre, bestowed upon the people of the town by President Poincaré on behalf of the Republic.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



New York's Greatest Conflagration in Many Years



Collapsed oil tanks and some piles of oil casks still unburned, shown while the fire was still raging but after it had been partially brought under control. It was the greatest fire that had occurred in New York for a generation.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Dense clouds of smoke rising from the great fire at Greenpoint, New York City, which began at 2 o'clock on Sept. 13, raged for nearly two days before it was controlled, and caused property damage amounting to many millions.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



CIVILIANS ASSISTING FIREMEN AT THE GREAT OIL FIRE IN THE STANDARD OIL PLANT WHEN TWENTY ACRES OF OIL TANKS WERE ABLAZE AND EVERY AVAILABLE FIREMAN IN NEW YORK WAS CALLED OUT.

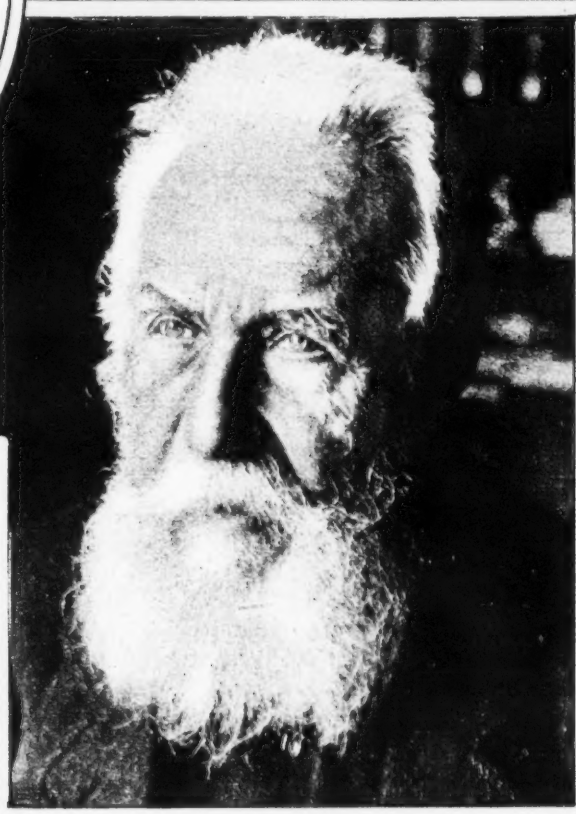
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



R. LEON-CAVALLO, eminent Italian composer, recently deceased. His most famous opera was "Pagliacci," one of Caruso's favorites. (Drawing of R. G. Mathews.)

LEONID ANDREEFF, Russian author, who died Sept. 12 of heart disease, following Bolshevik raid.

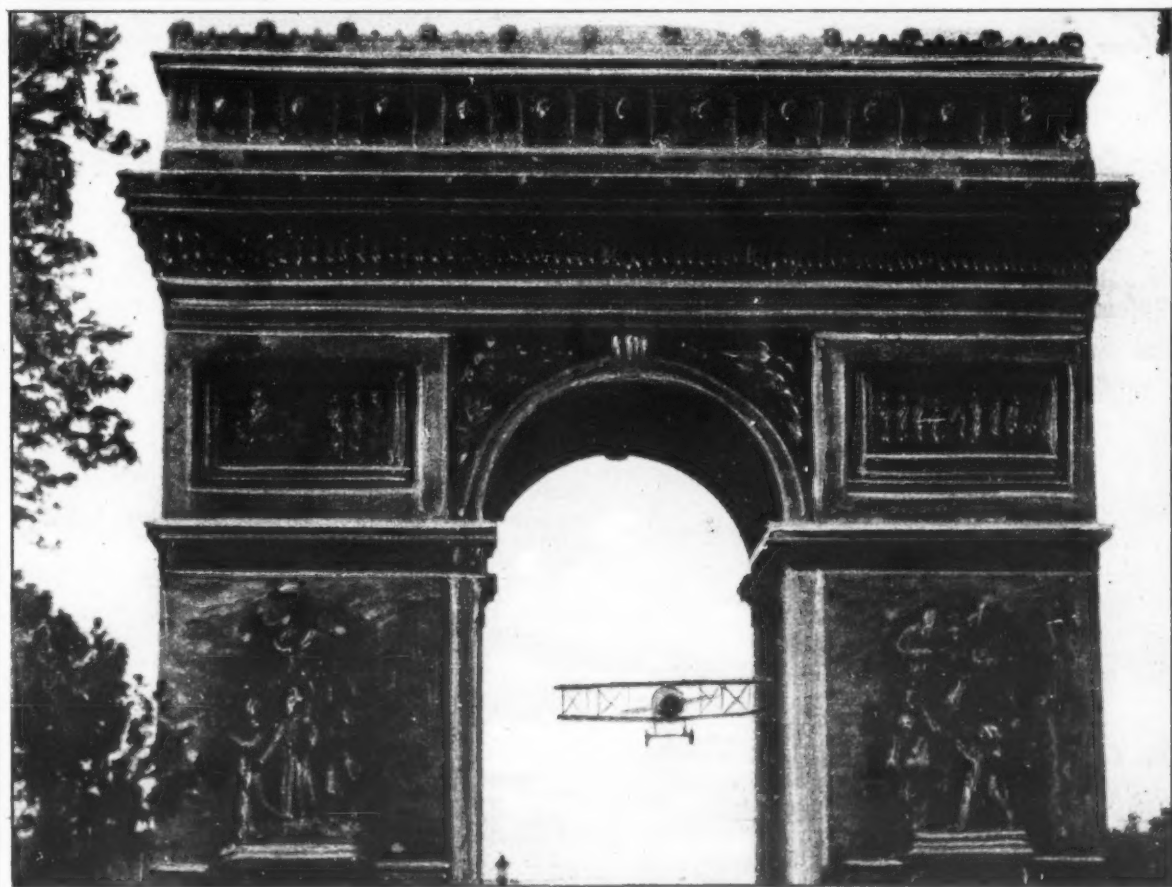
Personalities and Events of International Interest and Importance



ERNST HAECKEL, great German scholar of international fame, whose death has been recently announced. He was the leading advocate of the doctrine of evolution. His philosophy was purely materialistic.



The town of Belfort has a place in history because of its stout resistance to the Germans in the war of 1870-71. It was strongly fortified and held out until after peace proceedings had been initiated between Thiers and Bismarck. A great celebration took place there on the 15th of August in honor of the reunion of Alsace with France. The town was gayly decorated, and there were over sixty floats in the procession, each symbolizing some striking event in the history of the province. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Daring exploit of the French aviator Godefroy, in flying safely through the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, at a speed of 75 miles an hour, Aug. 7, 1919. It is the first time that the feat has ever been accomplished. One aviator was killed while training for a similar attempt. The Arch is only 43 feet wide and the span of the airplane from wing to wing was 22 feet, so that the slightest swerve would have meant instant disaster.



COLONEL THOMAS LAWRENCE, young English archaeological student, who finally was made leader of the whole Arab Army in its fight from Mecca to Damascus. He wears Arab dress and exerts a remarkable influence.

Last Great Parade of American Troops, Led by Commander



VIEW FROM THE AIR OF THE PARADE OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, REPRESENTED CHIEFLY BY THE 1ST DIVISION AND "PERSHING'S OWN" COMPOSITE REGIMENT, ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON.

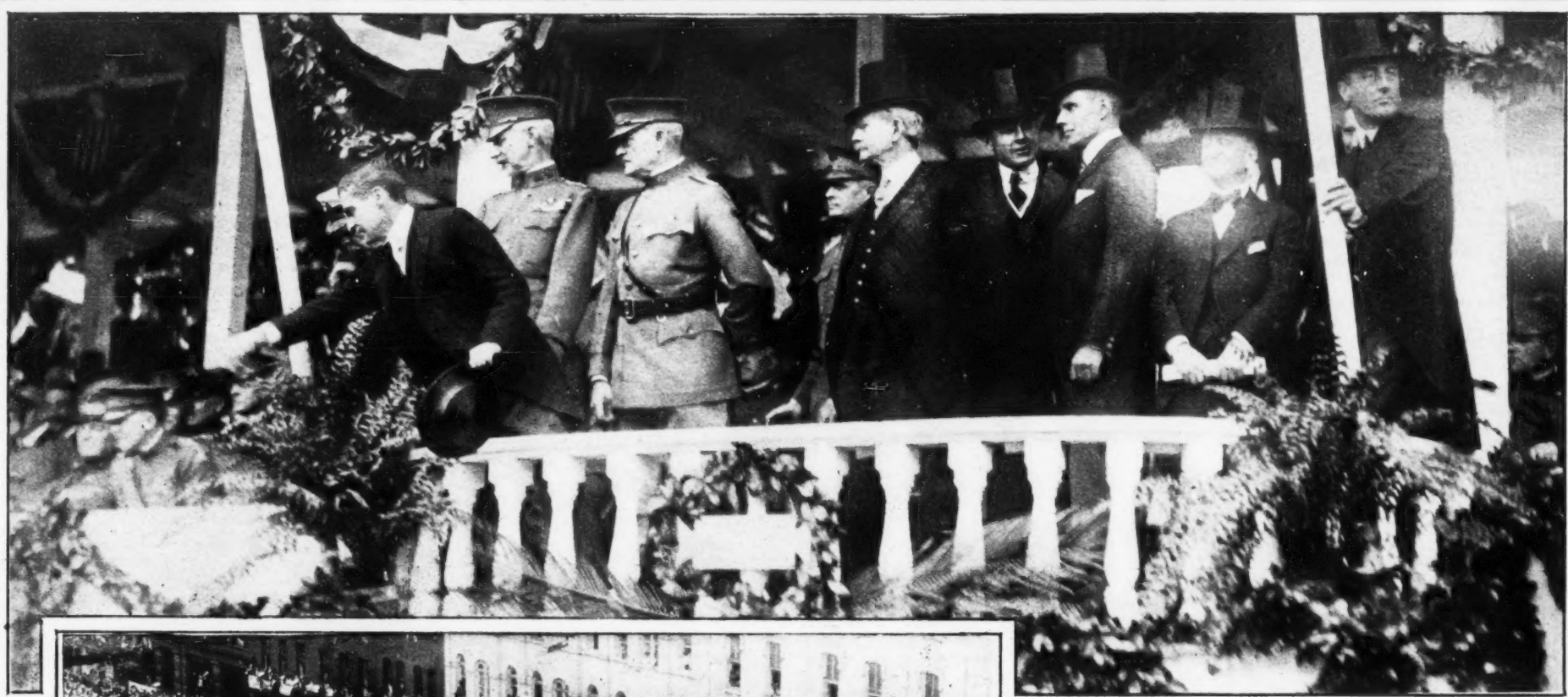
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



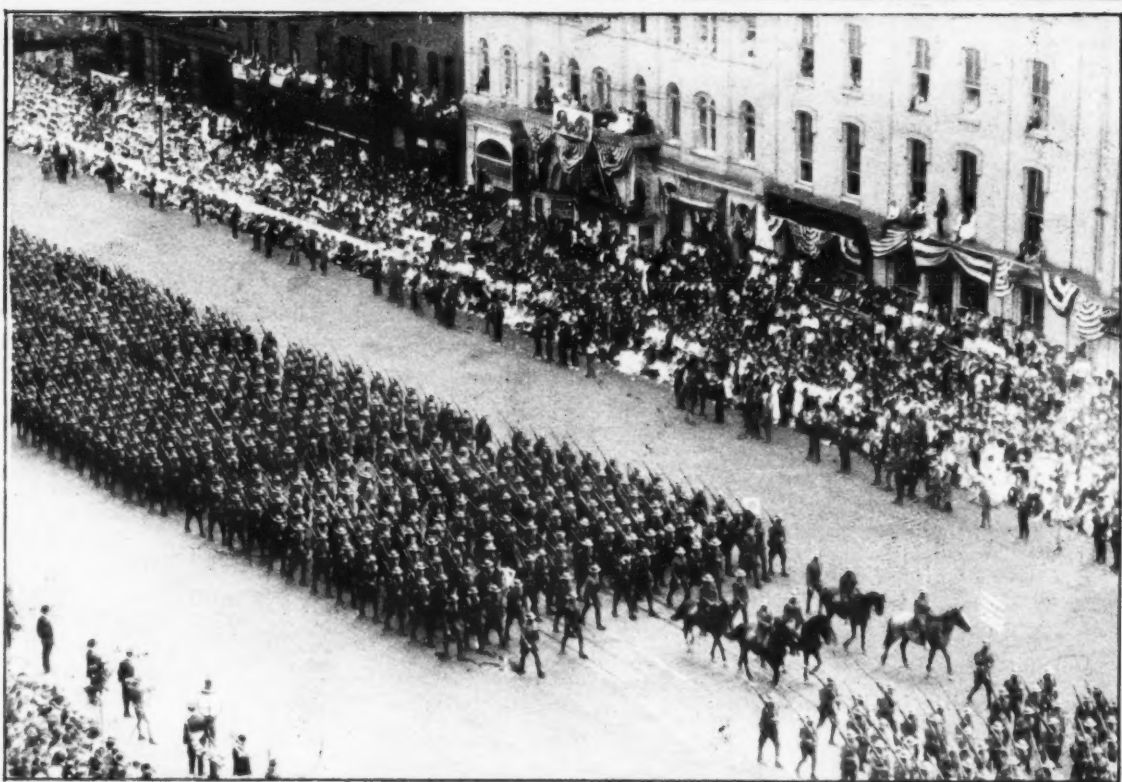
INFANTRY OF THE 1ST DIVISION PASSING THROUGH THE VICTORY ARCH IN WASHINGTON. THEY ARE HERE SHOWN NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE, WHERE THE REVIEWING STAND WAS LOCATED.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

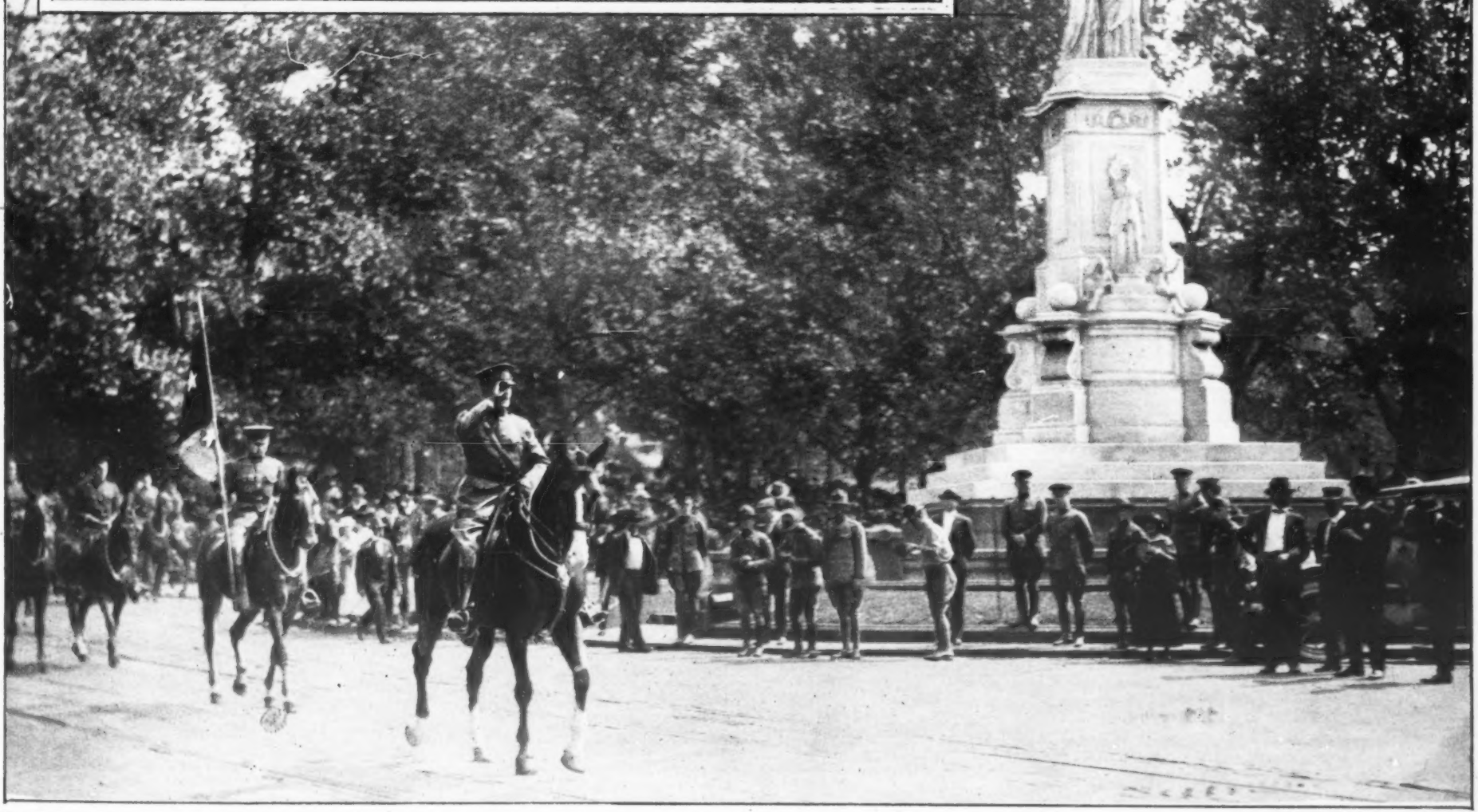
in Chief of A. E. F., Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1919



Reviewing stand at the Washington parade containing distinguished public officials, diplomats, and soldiers. Besides Vice President Marshall there were Secretaries Baker and Glass, General March, Franklin D. Roosevelt, A. Mitchell Palmer, French Ambassador Jusserand and other allied representatives. (© Western Newspaper Union.)



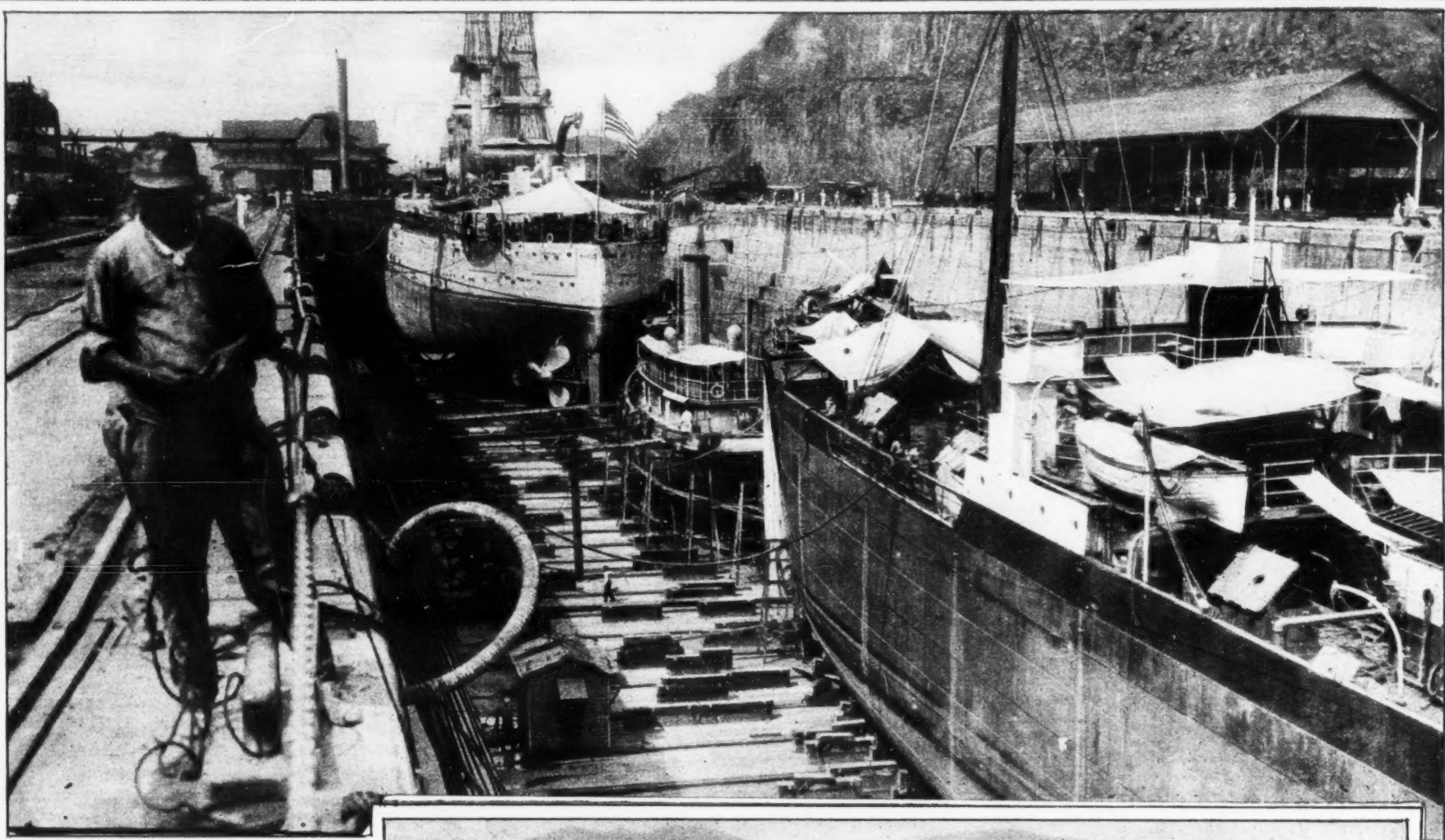
Serried ranks of marching men traversing the route over which the Grand Army under Grant and Sherman had passed fifty-four years before. It was an inspiring sight, and hundreds of thousands of spectators shouted their approval with patriotic fervor. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



GENERAL PERSHING, FOLLOWED BY COLOR SERGEANT BEARING HIS FOUR-STARRED FLAG, RIDING DOWN THE AVENUE AT THE HEAD OF THE PARADE OF THE GALLANT TROOPS WHOM HE HAD LED TO VICTORY ABROAD.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

Some Remarkable Feats of Modern Engineering

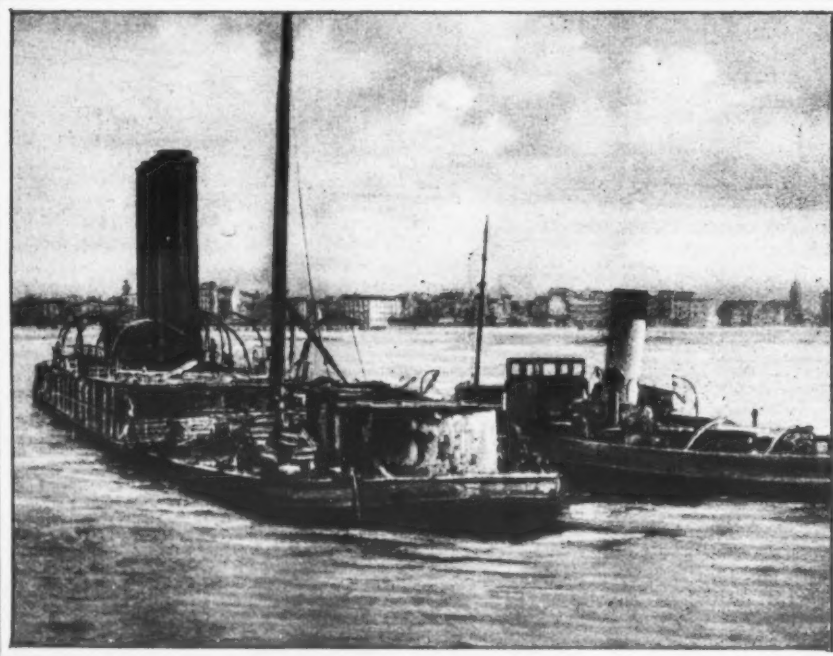
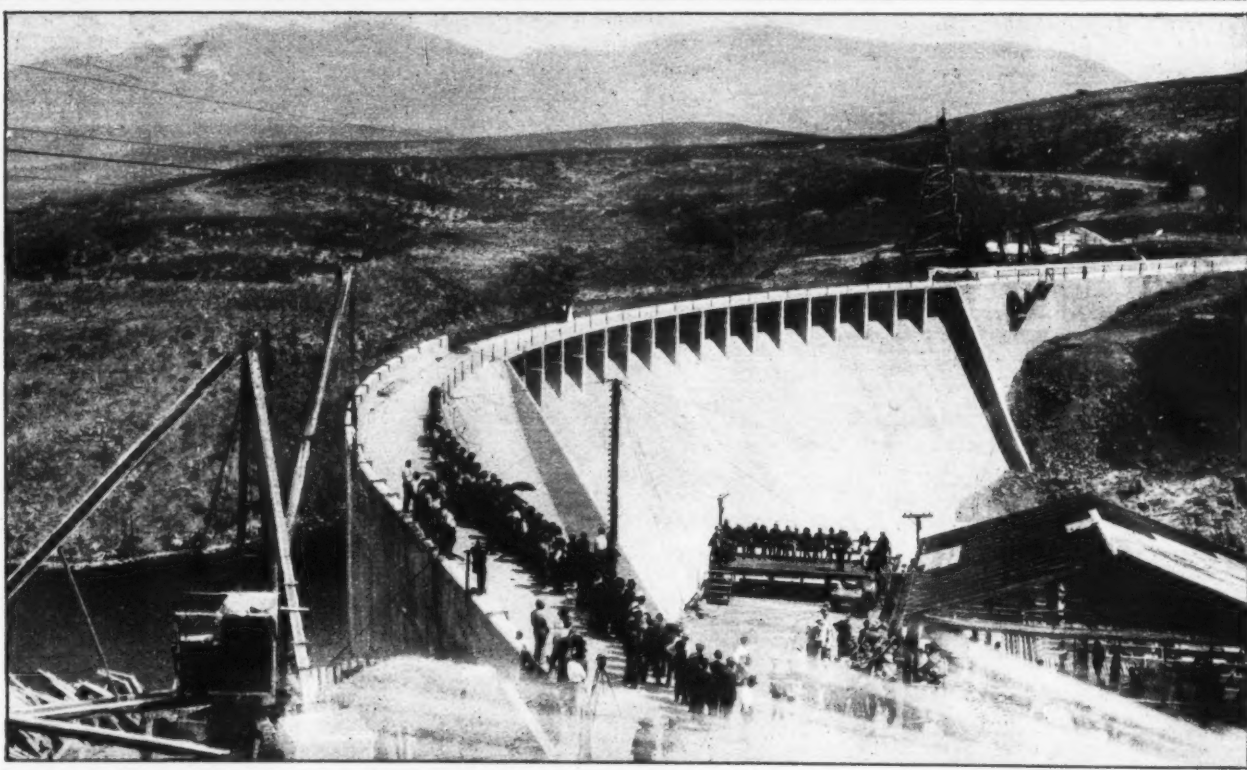


World's greatest dry dock at Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, holding at the same time the battleship Rhode Island, an excursion boat and a large sea-going vessel, all undergoing repairs. The Rhode Island broke her driving shaft about 600 miles beyond the canal and was towed back.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

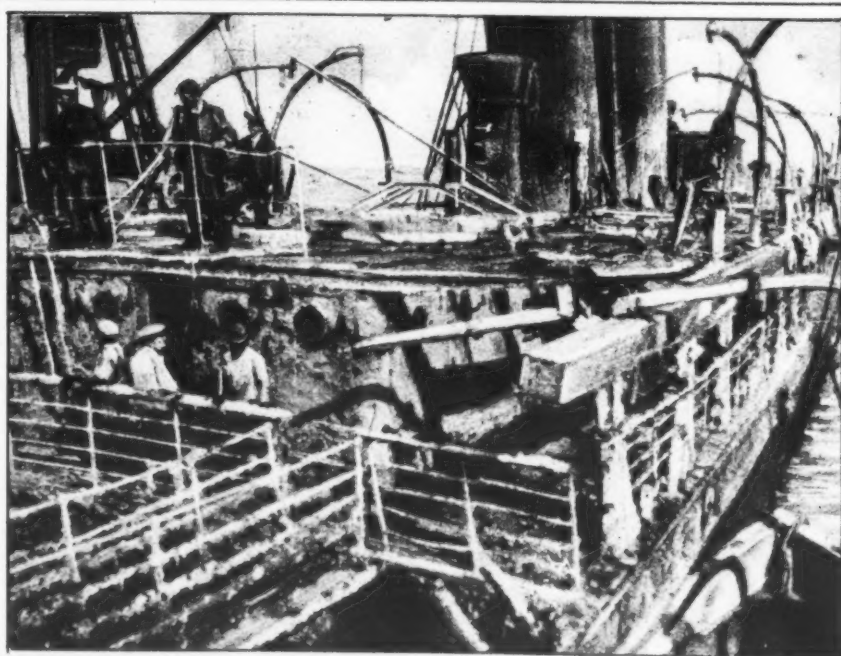
(At right.) The great Otay Dam, 22 miles from San Diego, Cal., has just been completed. It replaces the old structure destroyed by the disastrous floods of 1916. The new structure is 750 feet long, 200 feet high, 150 feet thick at base, and 15 feet thick at top. It holds in check 19,000,000,000 gallons of water which irrigates the Otay Valley, and in case of emergency can supply the City of San Diego. It is a marvel of massive construction.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE BRUSSELS, CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP, SALVED.

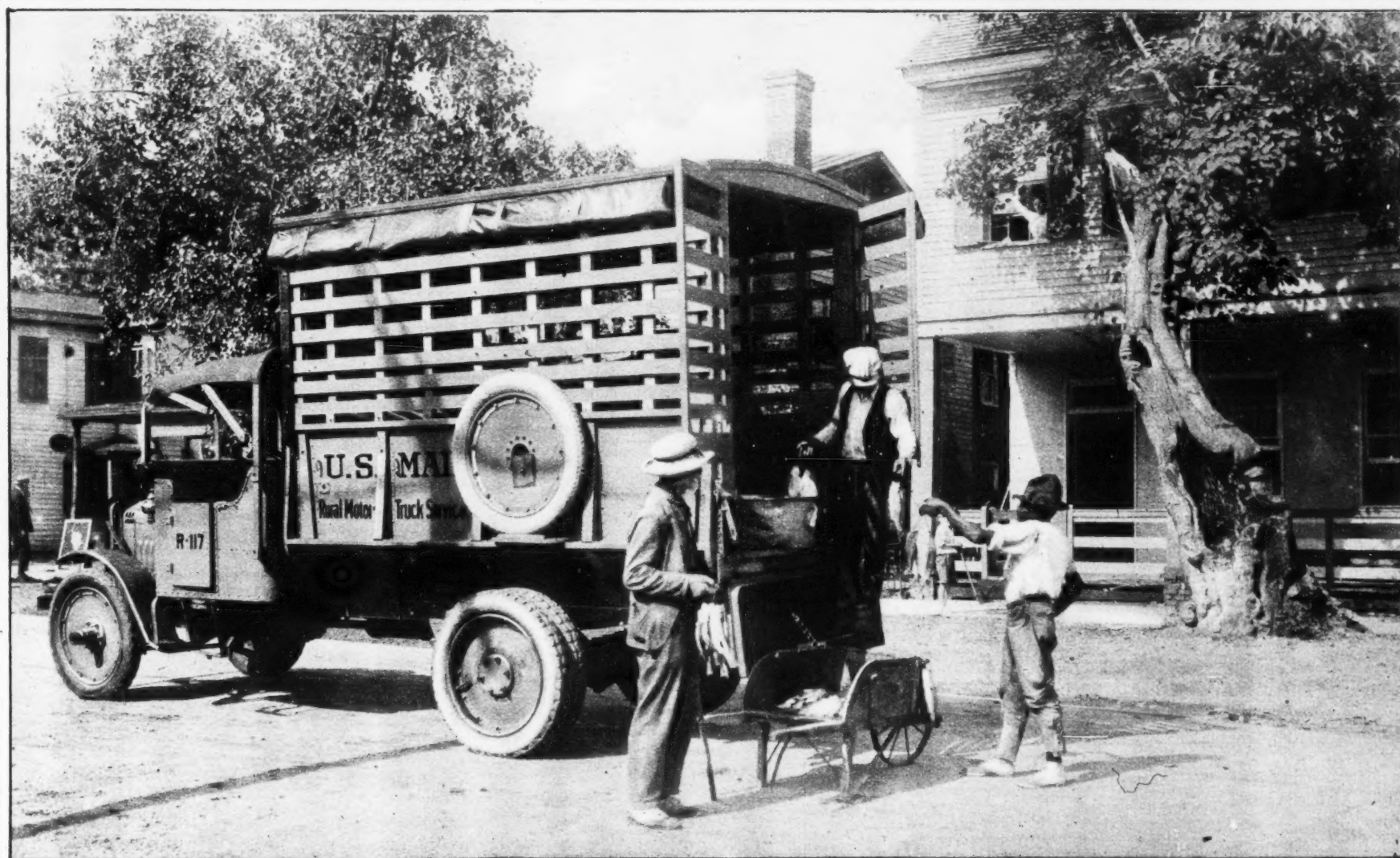
A DEEP sentiment attached to the raising recently of the Brussels, the ship that was commanded by the ill-fated Captain Fryatt, and was sunk by the Germans more than three years ago. The Brussels was a merchant steamer, and when it was attacked by a German submarine it tried to ram her. For this the Germans swore that they would execute Captain Fryatt if they could catch him. They did capture him later and carried out



DECKS OF BRUSSELS FESTOONED WITH SEA GROWTHS.

their threat, an act which aroused an anger in England only second to that which had greeted the execution of Miss Cavell. The Brussels is the heaviest wreck that has ever been lifted with wires. Sixteen steel hawsers and four lighters were required to bring her to the surface. The pictures show the rank sea growths that had incrustated the vessel. Her raising augurs well for the salvaging of many others sunk by the Germans.

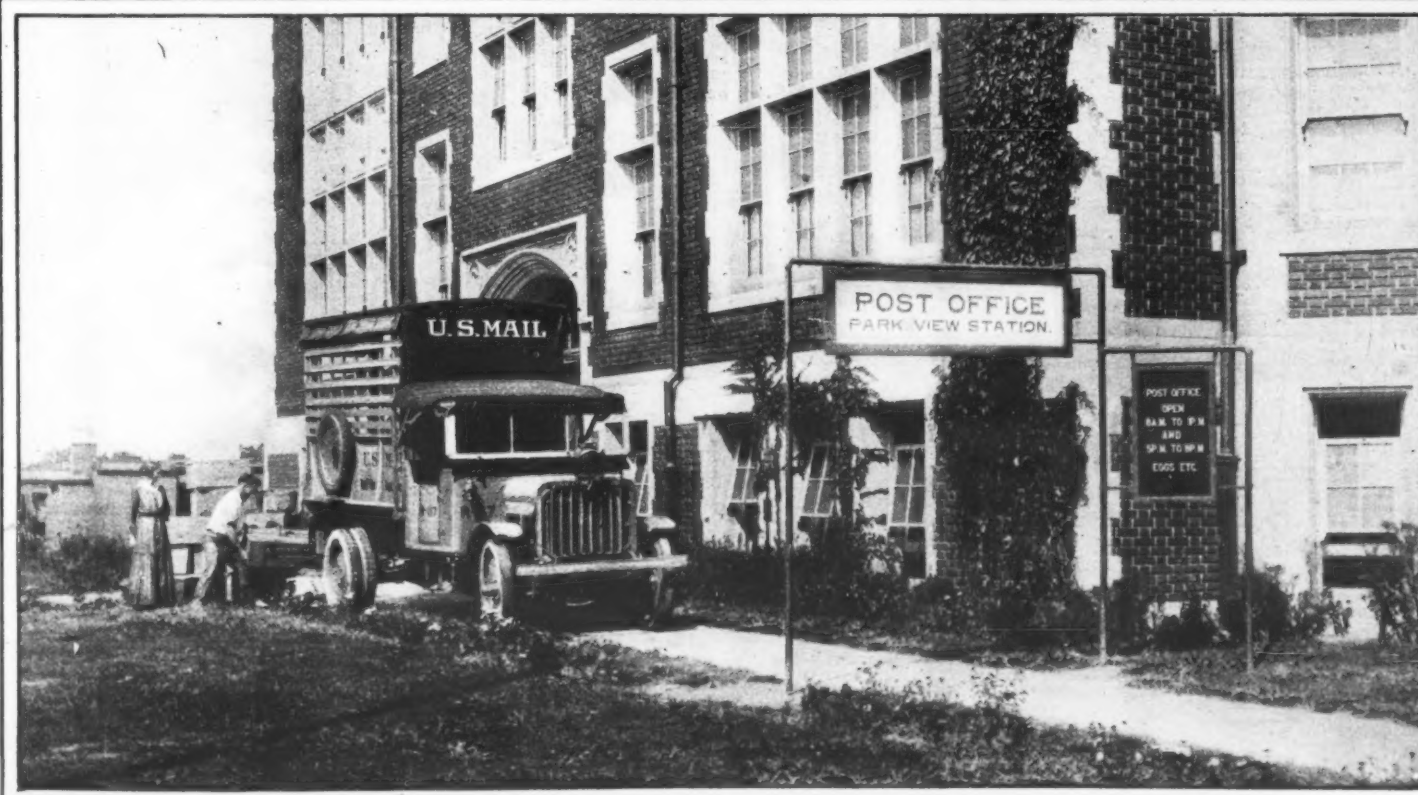
Efforts by U. S. Government to Cut Living Costs



Young fishermen selling their catch to driver of U. S. mail truck sent by Post Office Department to purchase and distribute foods at first hand.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE accompanying pictures illustrate one of the methods by which the Government is seeking to reduce the cost of living, which of late has soared to unheard-of heights. There has been a great surplus of army supplies, accumulated at a time when it was not expected that the war would end as quickly as it did. In deference to public demand, this heavy surplus has been made available to the general public through sales by municipalities, community centres, schools, fire houses and other public places, temporarily utilized as markets. In addition, the Post Office Department has arranged for a country-wide service by parcel post. In Washington and vicinity a further step has been taken by sending mail trucks through the surrounding country, not only to distribute, but to buy supplies without the costly mediation of the middleman. Not only are the goods fresher, but a reduction in price to the consumer of from 15 to 30 per cent. has been effected.



Washington family being supplied by parcel post with foodstuffs previously ordered by mail. Fifty trucks are used for this service in Washington.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

U. S. mail trucks unloading food at Park View School Community Centre, where it is sold at from 15 to 30 per cent. reduction.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Flashlights



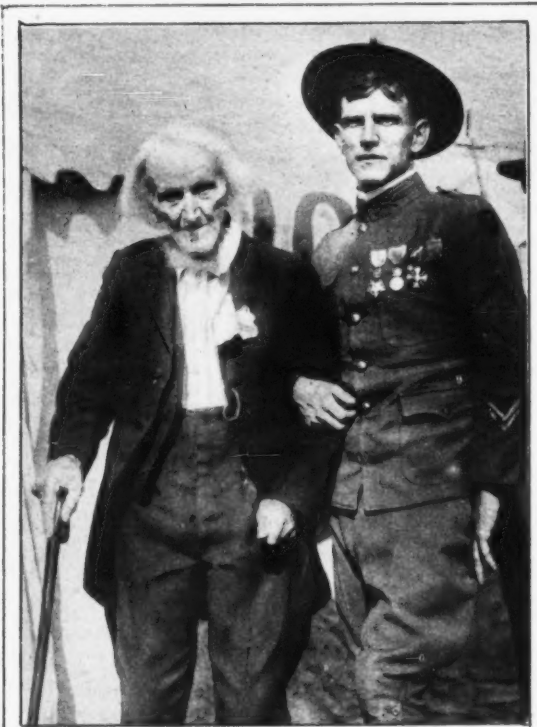
GENERAL TORCUM,
most prominent of Armenian Army leaders. He is a graduate of the French Military Academy and a veteran of all the European wars since 1912.



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO,
famous Italian poet and aviator, who, besides having shown undaunted valor in the war, has fired the hearts of his countrymen with his burning eloquence. He is probably the most powerful orator in the world. He has been an ardent advocate of the allocation of Fiume to Italy and has recently startled Europe by going to that city at the head of a few thousand men and taking possession. There was no opposition. (© Wide World Photos.)



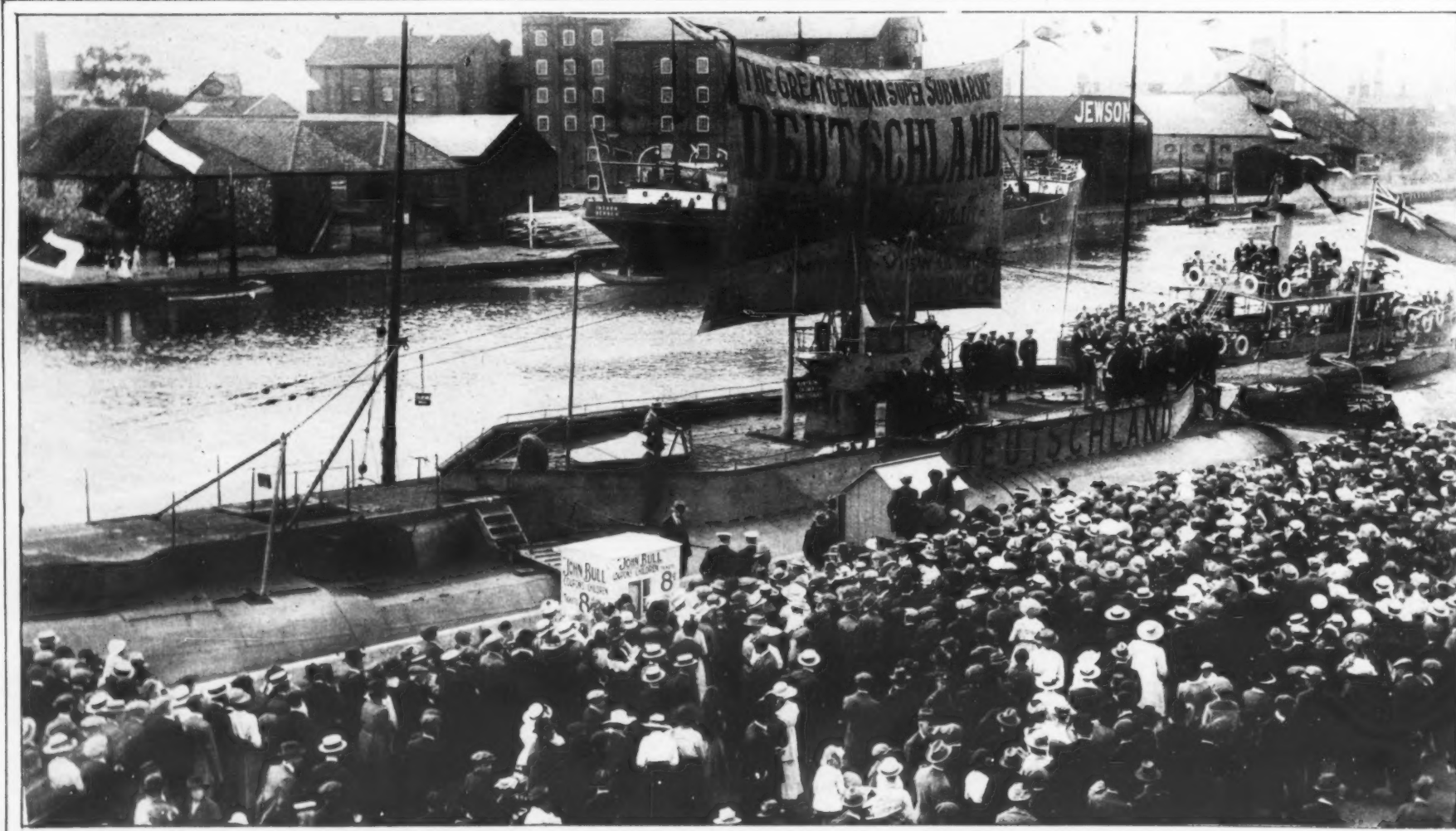
ARTHUR HENDERSON,
British labor leader with strong Socialistic tendencies. He has recently come to the fore by winning a seat in the British Parliament against strong opposition. (© P. S. Rogers.)



The oldest man in the world, John Shell. He is 132 years of age and fairly hale and hearty. His home is in Leslie County, Ky. Standing beside him is Sergeant William Sandlin with striking war record. (© Wide World Photos.)



SENATOR CHARLES CURTIS OF KANSAS.
He is examining his political record in the card index of the National Woman's Party. They grade him 100 per cent. on suffrage question. (© Harris & Ewing.)



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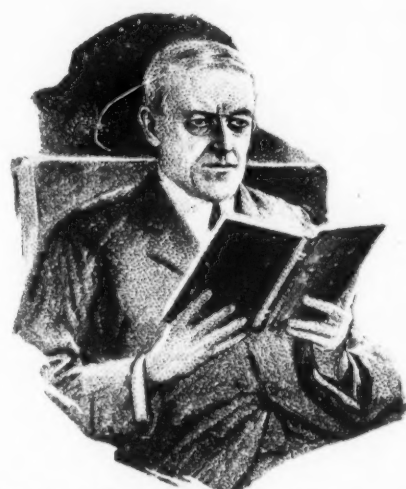
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